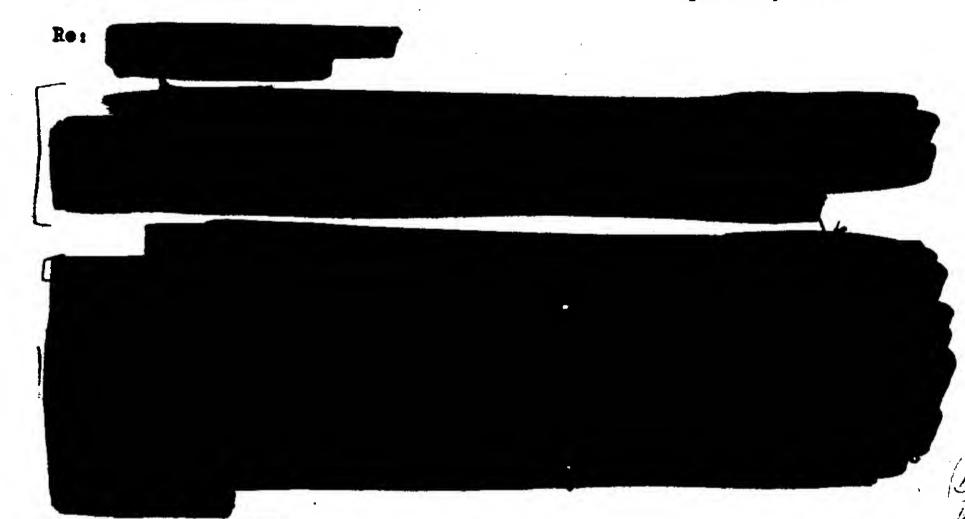
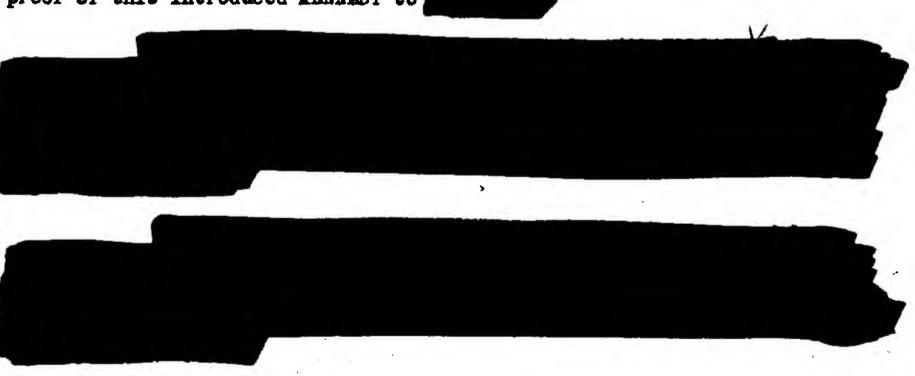
Memo for the Director

April 27, 1945



in 1939 introduced Ambassador JOSEPH P. KENNEDY to and then made a big play before KENNEDY to the effect that he will acquainted with big newspaper men and as proof of this introduced KENNEDY to





	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
	Deleted under exemption(s) (5)770 (6)770) with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
K	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: $62 - 8083/-75$



The state of the s
The state of the s
The state of the s
And the second s

00.5	1.61	
Share the state of	OFFICE OF DIRECTOR	
Record	Telephone Call or Visito	r
AD RECUIS	at detephone call of visito	1

Mr. Joseph	P. Kennedy from	NYC
EXTENphone	d.	

Phone No.____

Hour 10:26AMDate April 20 19 46

REMARKS

When advised that the Director and Mr. Tolson were both out of the city, Mr. Kennedy asked if the following message could be given to Mr. Hoover when he next contacted the office.

He stated he had received word from

he also identified as a friend of Mr. Hoover, that she had been told by her next door neighbor that FBI agents had been there two days making inquiries concerning Mr. Kennedy said he thought this sounced "fishy" and wondered if the men had really been Bureau Agents or plonies. He requested that if possible he he divised Mr. Kennedy will be at the Waldary Woods in New Mark City until 3PK Sunday, then of the Hitz-Carlton in Boston until Tuesday align here the turning to the Waldary Towers Tuesday stending.

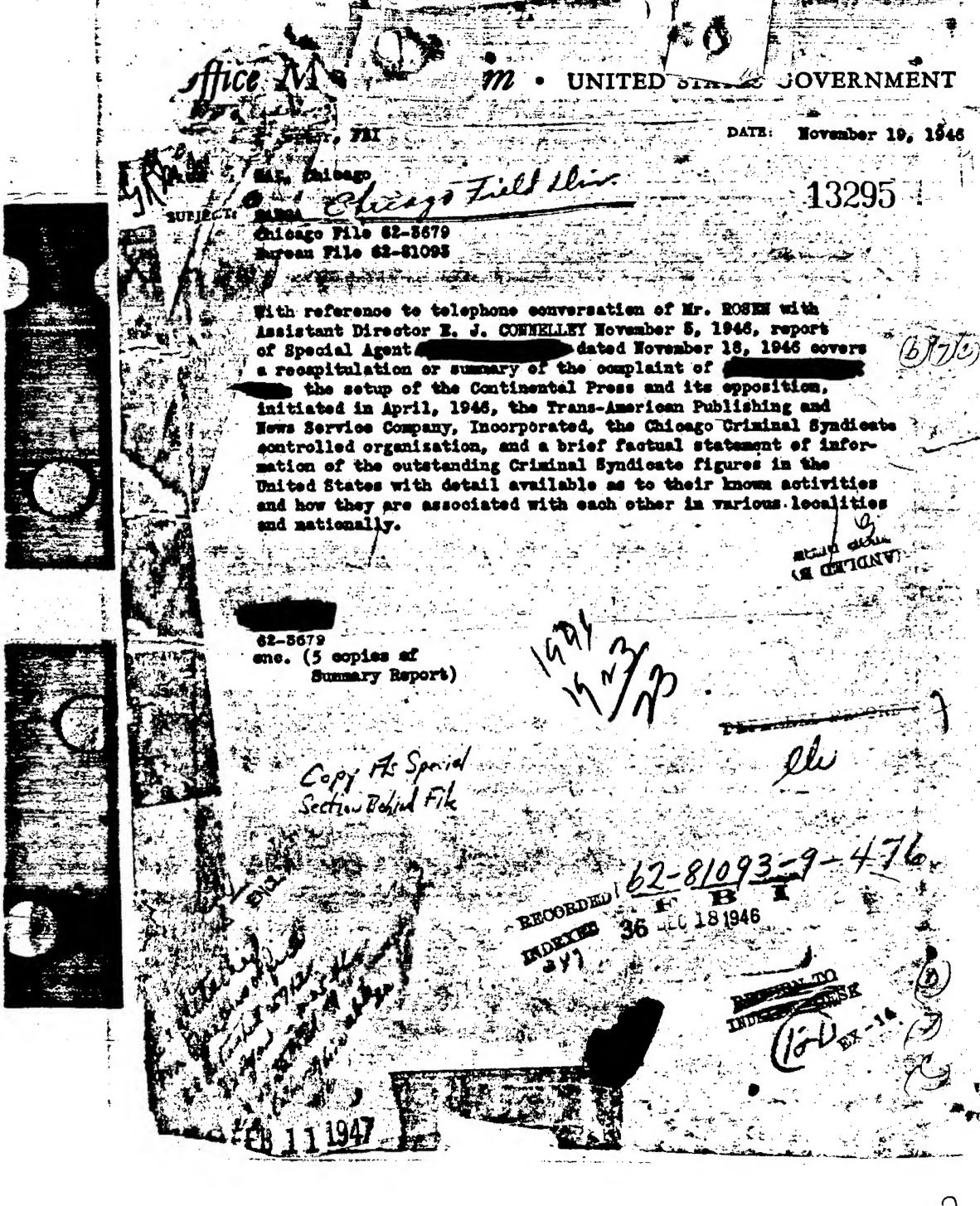
He was assured Mr. Hoover moved be given this

Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Pennington
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Mr. Rolson

Mr. Clegg____ Mr. Glavin___ Mr. Ladd____

Office Ivlemorandum • United States Government	
DATE: April 20, 1946	•
FROM: E. A. Term Mr. Cof fly Mr. Glavin Mr. Ladd Mr. Nichols Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy Mr. Carson Mr. Egan Mr. Hemion	
By way of background you will recail that Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy telephoned from New York this morning and stated that he had received word from a very good friend, Palm Beach, that she had been told by her next door neighbor that FBI agents had been there two days making inquiries concerning Mr. Kennedy stated that he thought the story sounded "fishy" and wondered if the men had really been Bureau agents.	
I called at Miami and after checking with the resident agent at Palm Beach he stated that the Bureau had not at any time conducted any investigation concerning nor had Bureau agents been engaged in other investigative activities in the vicinity of her residence.	
Pursuant to your instructions, was interviewed at Palm Beach this afternoon and was informed that the Sureau had not conducted any investigation of her and had not conducted any investigation in the vicinity of her home. She was advised that the Bureau would interview her next door neighbor who had furnished this information to her.	
advised that several days ago a local man whom he knows to be a real estate man but whose identity he did not know called on and asked about various parcels of real estate in the vicinity of home. mentioned the home next to him and the unidentified man who is described as being about fifty-five years of age asked how spelled her name. At no time did the unknown man represent himself as being with the FRI or indicate any interest in	
Subsequently, however, met and told her that a man had been making inquiries about her. asked a number of questions about the man's identity and seemed a little concerned about it and in a facetious manner advised her that the man might have been an FRI man. made this statement jokingly. Apparently became concerned after thinking about the matter and according to her statement subsequently called Mr. Kennedy about it. who according to her statement is a high classed reputable man, expressed repret that his	
comment had been taken seriously by completely satisfied about the situation. EAT: bpa EXT: bpa 146 1946 EXT: DPA EXT: D	



Chicago File No. 62-3679 The following was dictated by Special Agent (D)-1(c)

is a close friend of

immediate fam-

ily is also friendly with the family of

He is a close friend of , the alleged representative of JOSEPH KENNEDY, former U. 5, ambassador to England; who has racketeering connections in New York, Florida, and Cleveland,

UREAU OF INVESTICAL ON DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE MUNICATIONS SECTION 7-00P 16 DIRECTOR KEFAUVER COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ORGANIZED CRIME IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE - MISSING WITNESS, IRVING FRANK SHERMAN. UPON INTERVIEW CONCERNING WHEREABOUTS OF IRVING SHERMAN ADVISED THAT SHERMAN HAS WIDE ACQUAIN-TANCE AMONG PROMINENT NEW YORKERS. RECALLED THAT APPROXIMATE-LY ONE YEAR AGO AT GALLAGHERS RESTAURANT, NYC, HE WAS PRESENT. WHEN (1) SHERMAN GREETED THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS WHO CAME INTO GALLAGHERS AND APPEARED TO BE WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THEM FORMER AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P. KENNEDY 62-91933-536

EX. - 136 RECORDED - 120

INDEXED - 120

MAPR 18 1951

16

END DAGE BNZ 6 1951

Office Mei INVESTIGATE CRIVE IN INTER-STAT This is to advise that the Records Section has now recalled Fact Trelve of the orptioned hearings which complated, I lollers, the published record of all testimory before the pursuent to your instructions each of the twelve parts, Tanifer of Committee. will be thoroughly indexed into the file (62-91933) bearing try shove bible. Also, in order to expedite the processing of this material through the Classifying and Recording Units, one classifier has been essigned initially full time to the job of indicaving the names which will eventually be included in the deneral Index. This will be followed crossly and every effort will be made to complete the project at an early date. The above is submitted for your information, and it is raquested that this memorandum be returned to the decomps Section so that It may be utilized as a cover memorandum for the

TIGATAIN INTERSTATE COMMERCE

HEARINGS

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE GANIZED CRIME IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION PURSUANT TO

S. Res. 202

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AN INVESTIGATION OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE

PART 9

MICHIGAN

FEBRUARY 8, 9, AND 19, 1951

Printed for the use of the Special Committee To Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE WASHINGTON: 1951

The Witness. 37 or 38. He has been working there some time. The Court. Briefly, what is the story on him, right there?

The Witness. He has been working seven or eight years to he belongs to the union and I believe he has been a steward he is quite active in union matters, but this is what I want to Maybe you don't want to have it on the record.

The Court. All right, off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

(Witness excused.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WAYER

(Misc. No. 72052)

In Re: Petition of Gerald K. O'Brien, Prosecuting Attorney of for a One-Man Grand Jury Investigation into the commission in the County of Wayne

Proceedings had and testimony taken in the above entitled Honorable George B. Murphy, Circuit Judge, sitting as a One at 1974 National Bank Building, in the City of Detroit, Michigaecember 9th, 1946.

Present: Mr. Ralph Garber, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney.

Reported by: Margaret Cameron, Reporter.

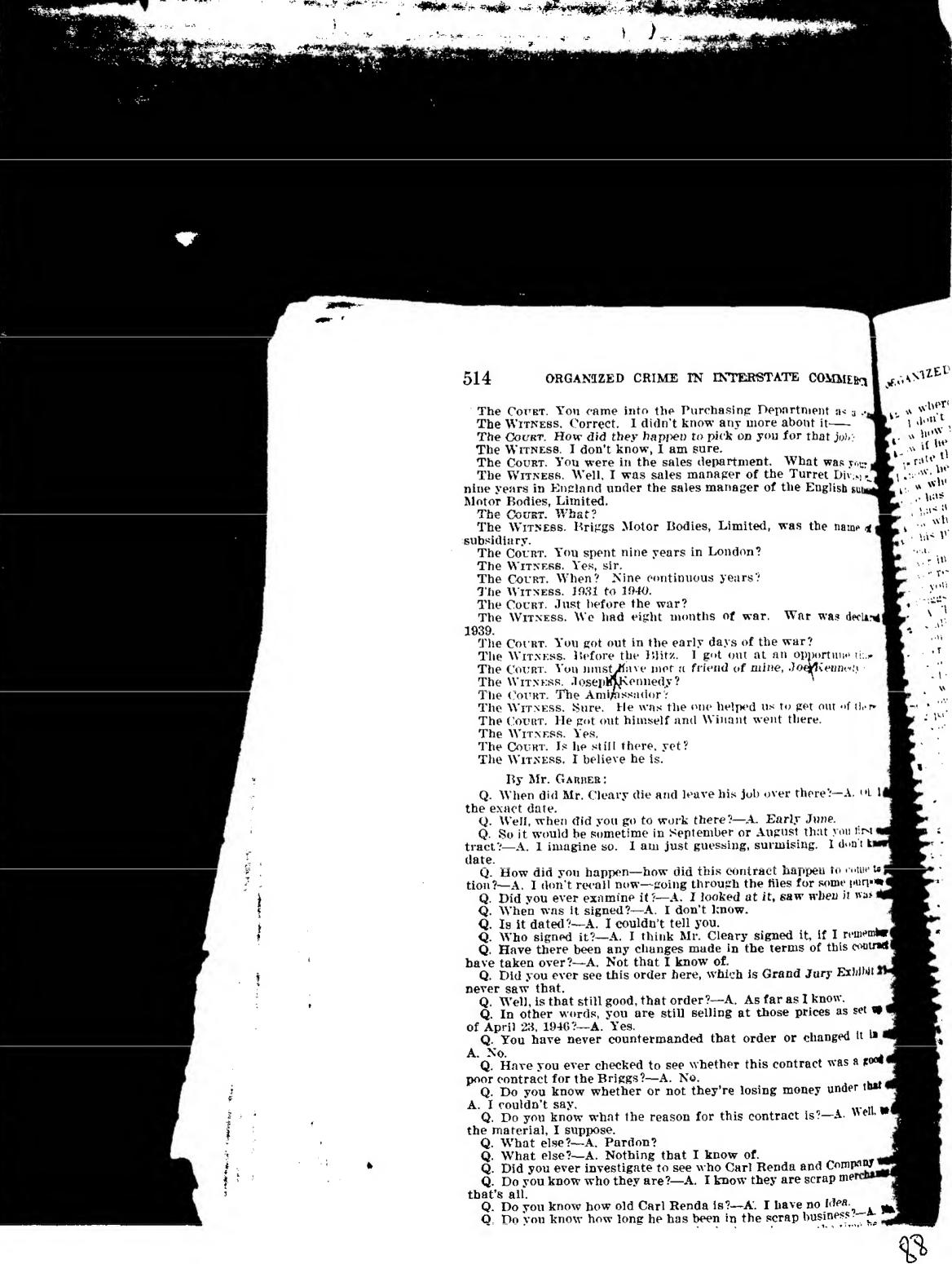
STANLEY W. COCHRANE, being by the Court first duly sworn and testified as follows:

Examination by Mr. Garber:

- Q. What is your full name?—A. Stanley Worth Cochrane.
- Q. Where do you live, Mr. Cochrane?—A. 1042 Audubon Road.
- Q. You are employed by the Briggs Manufacturing Company. Q. What is your official title out there?—A. Director of Pure
- Q. How long have you held that job?—A. Since June.
- Q. And your predecessor is Mr. William J. Cleary?—A. That Q. And were you associated with him before his death?—A. C.
- him as working there with him; that's all.
- Q. What was your position before Mr. Cleary's death?—A. We sales department.
- Q. How long have you been with the Briggs Manufacturing plant A. Briggs Manufacturing Company, twenty years.
- Q. What did you start as? What was your first position there
- as, oh, Time Study man, Cost, stuff like that.
- Q. I see, and you continued on up then, up to the sales end A. That's right.
- Q. And now you are the head man of the Purchasing Department.
 - Q. Now, where were you born, Mr. Cochrane?—A. Columbus. The Court. You are a Hoosier, right?
 The Witness. That's right.

By Mr. GARBER:

- Q. When were you born?-A. March 12, 1895.
- Q. How long have you lived in Detroit?—A. Oh, I came here ? 15, I guess.
- Q. And then what were you employed at when you first came to A. I worked at Chalmers Motor Company.
- Q. How many years did you work for them?—A. Oh, I don't short time. Then I worked with Maxwell Motor Company.
- Q. Where were you educated?—A. In Madison, Indiana. Q. How far did you go in school?—A. Two years college, How
- Q. How far did you go in school?—A. Two years conege, as Q. Two years at Hanover?—A. Yes.
- Q. Now, you are acquainted with the contract that is now in the Carl Renda Company and Briggs Manufacturing Company right. It is in the files.



. has

if w

. 1:15 II

you

Sect.



2	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, who indicated, explain this deletion.		
\square	Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(7)(c) (b)(7)(f) with no segregable material available for release to you.		
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.		
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.		
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.		
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).		
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):		
	For your information:		
Z	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: $62 \cdot 96332 - 55$		

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX



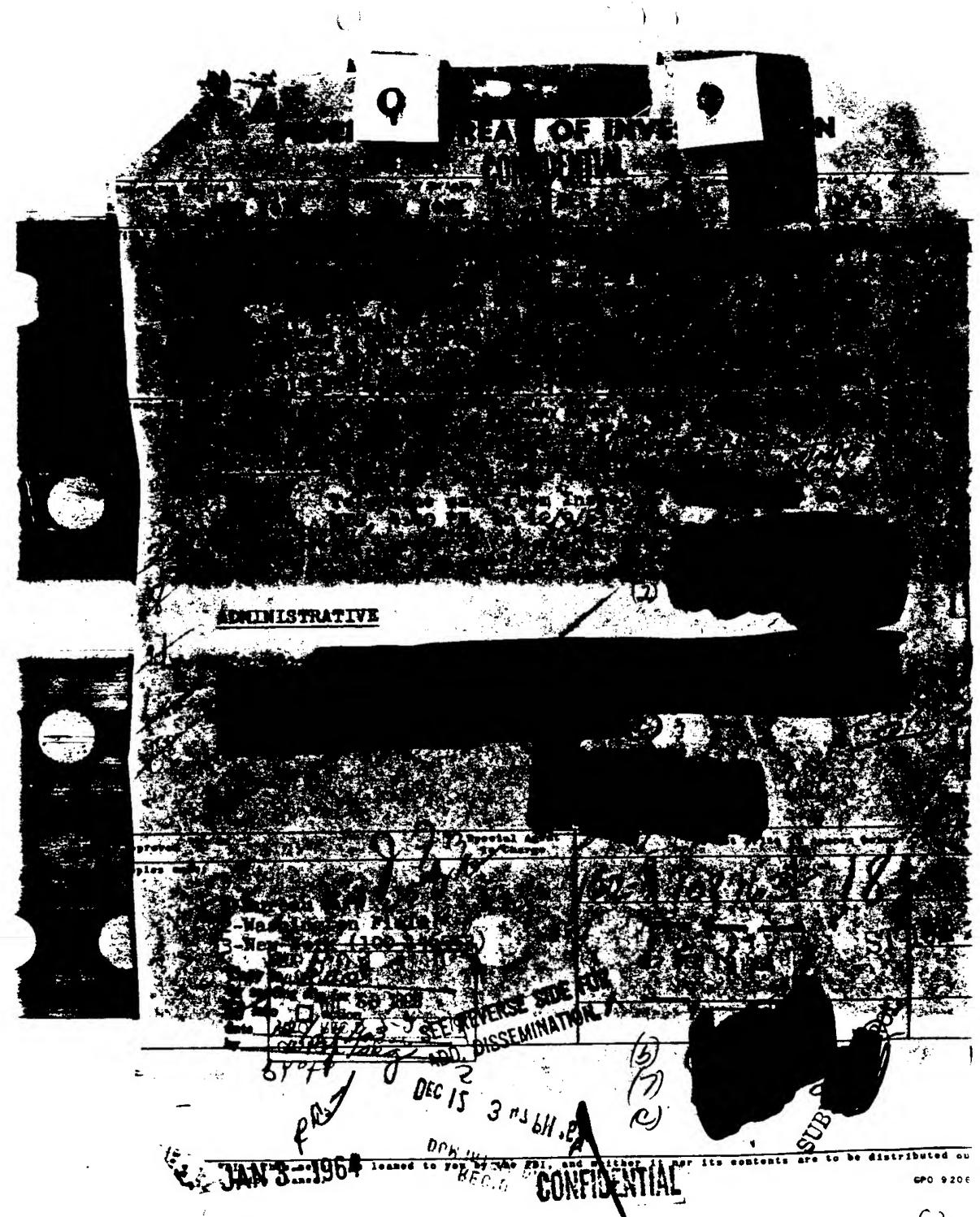
2	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the follow indicated, explain this deletion.	ing statements, where	
因	Deleted under exemption(s) (b) (1) material available for release to you.	with no segregable	
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject	ct of your request.	
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only	·.	
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.		
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agen		
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):		
	For your information:		
Ø	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: $(2 \cdot 102821 - 20) = $. —	

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX



_2	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
Œ	Deleted under exemption(s) (b) (7) (c) with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
7	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: $(42 - 108022 - 63)$

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX



NY 100-146553

COM PENTIAL

magazine carried an article captioned "Sennedy and Baldwin; the Gulf," which reports on an informal discussion between attorney General ROMENT F. KENNEDY, BURKE MARSHALL, Civil Rights Chief of the Department of Justice, JAMES MALDWIN and several of BALDWIN's acquaintances, which meeting was held at the apartment of JOSEPH F. KENNEBY in New York City.

According to the article, a 3 hour informal discussion took place, and on one occasion a young freedom rider waggled a finger in the face of Attorney General KENNEDY and informed him he would not take up arms against Cuba.

The article further relates that BALDVIN, when interviewed, in his apartment in New York City, stated "He (Attorney General KENNEDY) was surprised to hear there were Negroes who wouldn't fight for their country." BALDVIN continued, "How many Negroes would fight to free Cuba when they can't be freed themselves?"



UNITED STATES GO MemorandumDATE: November 26, 1963 MR. MOHR 154 N. P. Callahan SUBJECT: ALLEGED PASSING AWAY OF FORMER AMBASSADOR JOSEPH PARENNEDY ... MIRSS. FATHER OF LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY SAC Gillies of the Washington Field Office telephonically advised that one of the Agents of his office while on Capital Hill on official matters called to advise that there is a rumor, unconfirmed, going about that the father of the late President Kennedy passed away this morning. Gillies stated that there has been no verification of this and he is merely passing it along for information. There have been numerous unconfirmed rumors in the last several days similar to the above. The above is submitted for information. NPC:jlk (3)ADDENDUM: SAC Gillies subsequently called and advised that the wire services had apparently checked the above and the above rumor was found to be wintrue. 4

64 NOV 29 1963

Tolson

Belmont Mohr

Casper Collahan onted

Evans

Trotter Tele. Room

Holmes Gandy .

Gale Rosen Sullivan Tavel

UNITED STATES GC RNME Belmont Mohr Memorandum DeLoach Evans DATE: November 23, 1963 MR. MOHR N. P. CALLAHAN JOSEPH P.\KENNEDY FATHER OF FORMER PRESIDENT SAC Jenkins telephonically advised this afternoon from Boston that Resident Agent William Carpenter of Hyannis Port had informed him the late President Kennedy's Father had taken the news of his son's death much better than was anticipated, he having been advised of the news this morning. Doctors who had been standing by from Boston have been excused and have returned to Boston. SAC senkins advised that Mrs. Kennedy, the late President's Mother, will come to Washington tomorrow to attend services for her son on Monday but the Fathe will not accompany her. SAC Jenkins further advised that despite news comment apparently there is no final determination yet as to whether the services in Boston in Connection with burial at Brookline will be strictly private or whether or not friends will also be invited. Mrs. Kennedy, the widow, has not made a final determination on this point at mis time. The above is submitted for your information. 1 - Mr. Tolson NPC:gt REC-21 62-109060-126 14 NOV 27 1963 **EX-103**

61 NOV 29 1963

CRIME RICHARCH

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

	Reporting College	Date	Seventiquetre Sected
	DALLAS	5/19/64	11/22/63-6/16/64
	THE OF CASE	Supert made by	Speed Bys
	ASSASSIVATION OF PRESIDENT	SA ROBERT P	. GENERALING de
	JOHN FITTERBALD ERREEDY.	CHARACTER OF CA	
	MOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS,	MISCELLANDO	US - INFORMATION
	- PEXAS	CONCERNING	
4		1	17
			<u>Out</u>
	1/		
M	Reports of SA ROBERT P. GEN and 5/15/64, at Dallas.		70/60 0/00/64
	TOA SAISASA OF BOLLOO	BERMING, 12/	10/73,3/30/04,
	/ Vp and 3/15/64, at pailes.		4/N 8 (spe 275-286)
			7 Jeans (295-298)
-	30		
	ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU:		
,	Enclosed herewith and attac	hed to appre	priate capies of
	The report for the Bureau are three	photographs	of Exhibit B-212.
•			47
-	Two copies of this exhibit	are listed a	s enclosures for
	the President's Commission in the bod	y of this re	port with these
	"copies being attached to the cepies e	f the repert	that are desig-
	nated as President's Commission copie	8.	
	Copies miled as destroyed		13 %
	邓山外人 In this regard, the Bureau		
	enclosure page from those copies of t		
	nated to agencies other than the Pres	ident's Comm	issien.
A. 70	Species 100 to 1		Do and write in spenny helow
	Control of the second of the s		33 \ AEC 29
- 1	210 % Bureau (62-199060) (Bas. W) (BH)	10x-11	7060100 a.
	1 - San Antonio (89-67) [Inco.]	L. Sande	
	4 7 - 11 - 100 - 111		
	S ENCLOSURA TO THE	JUN BUN	#2 1964 TANK # 1967
1	antitolis 13 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		
I	Children of Sollan		4 9
1	ice to Sie du mie a me de la		el val ser an
1	ICC ON THE PARTY AND	A II A	E WE THAT I
1	CC - S O Se with the state of t		A TO THE PARTY OF
	VORTAL STATE OF THE STATE OF TH		S WA
	TO THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		5
			to distributed autilia the opening to which formed.
•			Q6

7D-204 (Rev. 3-3-86)

N. ED STATES DEPARTMENT C A TICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TWA!

Copy to:

Report of:

SA ROBERT ?. GEMBERLING

Dute:

June 19, 1964

Field Office File No.: 89-43

Office: DALLAS

Burer File No.: 62-109060

Tele:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

MOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Character:

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Synopsie:

During course of captioned investigation numerous allegations have been received concerning persons other than the alleged assassin, LEE MARVEY OSWALD, and logical investigation has been conducted in each instance in an effort to resolve such allegations.

_ 10 _

62-109060-3329

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBL. It is the property of the FBI and is beaned to your agency: it and is contacts are not to be distributed equide your agency.

HELEN CROZIER GREENWOOD

On December 2, 1963, Mr. GERALD J. HALTON, 99 Skyland Drive. Burbank, California, telephone number TH 6-2950, appeared at the Los Angeles Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the Tollowing information:

TALTON stated that for 30 years he has conducted research concerning extrasensory perception (ESP). He said that in the November 28, 1963, issue of the "Los Angeles Sentinel", a Negro newspaper, he observed an article wherein HELEN C.AGREENWOOD is quoted as having reported having a "vision" of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY approximately two months prior to November 22, 1963. HALTON stated that because of his interest in the field of ESP, he immediately contacted GREENWOOD and in his opinion her "visions" have been accurate. HELEN CROZIER GREENWOOD

GREENWOOD she told him that she had received another "vision" in which she predicted that four members of the KENNEDY family would die before the KENNEDY "clan" was out of power. HALTON advised she told him that JOHN F. KENNEDY was the MALTON advised she told him that JOHN F. KENNEDY was the natural causes); ROSEYKENNEDY would be third (to die of natural causes); ROSEYKENNEDY would be third (to die of natural causes); and the fourth had not yet been identified to her. HALTON stated she could not predict when these events would occur, and she had indicated she expected subsequent visions to fill in the exact dates and the identity of the fourth member of the family.

HALTON advised that GREENWOOD also told him that a vision had told her that it is dangerous for JACQUELINEMENNEDY, widow of the late President, to continue to visit the grave of her husband so often. She said that a vision informed her that after the eighth visit to the grave, one of her two children would be kidnapped.

N.Y. FORFIGN MR. JOHN F. KENNEDY

Po Finor. 19-19-69		Mr. Mohr
		Mr. Casper_
	FBI	Mr. Cellahau Mr. Conrad
	Date: 10/14/64	Mr. Gale
Transmit the following in		FNULLOUF ETTE
	(Type in plain text or code)	M. Truster
Via Aletel	(Priority or Method of Ma	(ling) Kolmes
A TO: DIRECTOR.	FBI (62-109060)	Miss Candy
MAC, WPO	(89-75)	DIN :
ASSASSINATION OF	PRESIDENT	Kange
JOHN F. KENNEDY, TELAS, 11/22/63	DALLAS	Constant !
MISCELLANBOUS -		Cargon
INFORMATION COMC	EXALAG	B. Company
33: M	ARGARET MAMILL	
Enclos	ed are copies of LHM contain S. Department of State (USDS	ing information
J. HASER, WFO.	a. Depth case of sector (case)	
WFO 11	les reflect JOHN PATRICK and	MARGARET MANILE
which New York w	as origin. Bureau file numb	er for this case
reflected as 87- 87-13835.	58882, New York file 47-8676	, and Los Angeles
E. 7		* ~
indicated HAWILL	ation obtained during that i	Byestigation
	. At that time, HANILLE	claimed to have
commitments for	donations from the Ford Foundation, and the Joseph P. Ke	dation, the
tion, provided	nough local money could be r	aised.
2 ENCLOSURE		
3 Boreau (Enc.2)	5) (89-43) (AY)	
1-Los Angeles (1	inc. 1) (Info) (AM) 62-10901	0384111
3 1-VPO 2 Keige of	EACH REC- 28 THE WILLIAM	
Acette ora or	de Roceso 6 OCT 20 196	
3 -06 10	23-64 cathy	
VIRTEL 3-20-64	to AGROC	9/
C. C.	Wick	
Approxed: + tocal	Sept	4 Per
DA NUY & STETE! Ages	nt in Charge	A Delivery of the second

WPO 99-75

MANILL, using names of MARGARET LOGAN O'MANILL and PEGGY O'MANILL, sent and received correspondence from Attorney General MORERT F. EXHABIT. She also corresponded with the USDS,

Prosecution was declined in this case by AUSAs in Washington and New York.

One copy LRM being furnished Los Angeles in view of MANILLS previously having lived in that area, and since RAYE BOSENSWEIG reportedly maintains residence in Los Angeles?

REQUEST OF BUREAU

Search Bureau indices in effort to locate record of any call HAMILL claims to have made to FBI to report assassination of President KENNEDY, prior to his being killed in Dallas on 11/22/63.

LEADS

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK CITY. Will search indices in effort to locate record of call by MANILL reporting that President MENNEDY was to be shot in Dallas. Also determine if MANILL reported shot being fired at her while en route between Washington, D. C., and New York via train.

It is noted WFO files contain no record of any such calls ever being received from MANILL.

In view of HAMILL's background of being involved in , WFO anticipates conducting no further inquiry regarding her allegation that she advised the FBI that President KENNEDY would be shot in Dallas.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE PEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 24, B. C. 20535

October 14, 1964

MARGARET HANILL,

ALSO ENOWN AS,

MRS. JOHN PATRICE HANILL,

LYDIA LEWIS HANILL,

MARGARET FOSTINI,

MARGARET GHOLSTON,

MARGHERITA GIROSI,

MRS. CESARE GIROSI,

JOSEPHINE PATRICIA KENNEDT,

LYDIA KEVIS,

MARGHERITA MILLO,

MRS. GIOVANNI VILLO,

MARGARET GIROSI LOGAN,

MARGARET O'HAMILL,

"PEGGY"

PROPERTY OF FBI
This report and its contents are
loaned to you by the FBI and are
not to be distributed outside of
agency to which loaned.

added at Sureary

62-109060-3841

ENCLOSURE

MARGARET RAMILL

Mr. John J. O'Dowd, Advisory Branch, Legal Division, Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D. C., advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on October 13, 1964, the Department of State, Washington, D. C., had received information that date to the effect Margaret Hamill has claimed to have known President John F. Kennedy was to be killed in Dallas, Texas, and that she had made repeated calls to the FBI to mo avail.

well as Raye I Rosensveig and Teresa Volpe, have recently been interviewed by Italian authorities, Rome, Italy, at which time Margaret Mamill's allegation of prior knowledge of President Kennedy's assassination, and purported contact with the FBI, was obtained. Mr. O'Dowd states further that information pertaining to Margaret Mamill's alleged relation—ship to President Kennedy was also obtained.

Mr. O'Dowd furnished copies of statements obtained from various persons who witnessed remarks made by Margaret Mamill. He also furnished a copy of a letter from Rome Police Meadquarters to the American Embassy in Rome, dated October 3, 1964, which letter details the results of interviews conducted by Rome Police. In addition, a memorandum prepared by Everett L. Damron, Chief of Citizenship Section, American Embassy, Rome, dated September 34, 1964, was furnished by Mr. O'Dowd. This memorandum sets forth additional information regarding this matter.

The statements, memorandum, and letter are as follows:

MARGARET MANILL

Bapprox 1936

Beptember 26, 1964

"My name is Myleen Merrill, age 28. I live at Yia Michele Mercati II. I can always be located through Captain M. S. Cofield, WSM, USSSO American Embassy. I am an American and have lived in Italy for a year and a half. I am a professional singer.

"On the morning of September 1, 1964, I went to the lobby of the Motel Quirinale in Rome to keep an appointment, pre-arranged earlier by telephone, with Miss Josephine Kennedy and the Contessa Volpe. The meeting had been established to discuss my possible engagement with The National Opera Company, which they claimed to be forming in Vashington, B. C. I obtained this information from an article in the BOME BAILY AMERICAN a few days before.

"I was told by Miss Kennedy that she was the daughter of the deceased Joseph Kennedy, elder brother of the late President (to whom she referred as 'Uncle Jack'). She said she 'might as well tell the whole truth' of her story because within three months a book was being published 'exposing everything anyway'. She mentioned having had great difficulty over her passport, but said that her identity had finally been established and that 'Uncle Jack' had fully accepted her as his niece. They had been 'close'—so 'close', in fact, that she had accompanied the party when he made his last European visit. She spoke glowingly of her own eye-view of his reception at Maples and in Dublin.

"She spoke for several minutes about John Kennedy's assasination and the investigations following and said that she personally had received 'over twenty telephone calls' the might before in Washington, D. C., threatening that John F. Kennedy was to be killed the following morning in Dallas. She said she had made repeated calls to the F.B.I. to mo avail, and she said whoever had called her would 'have to have known how close' she was to her 'Uncle Jack'.

"According to Miss Kennedy, the late President had left her a sum of money which would be one of the many sources for financing the proposed new opera company.

MARGARET HAMILL

"She admitted to being 'the least known member of the Kennedy family', and said that two years ago John Kennedy had refused her permission for a projected plan to study singing in Europe because he did not want any publicity.

"She spoke of Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy's hatred for her because of her close relationship with 'Uncle Jack'. She said she wanted the 'world to know' that Mrs. Kennedy is not the woman of culture and refinement the Kennedy family would have the public to believe, but only an image invented by clever and expensive press agents. (Her example: 'Jackie thought the "Mona Lisa" was a French painting!') And, said Miss Kennedy: 'Jackie made Jack's life a hell on earth', and she (Miss K.) wanted 'everyone to know the truth about it'.

"I have written the foregoing statement consisting of one and two-thirds pages and it is true and accurate to the best of my memory.

"/s/ Myleen Merrill"

"Italy
Province of Nome
City of Rome
Embassy of the United States of America)

S\$:

"Before me, Teresa Offie, Consul of the United States of America, in and for the District of Rome, Italy, duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared Everett L. Damron, a Consul of the United States of America, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

"My name is: Everett L? Dearon
I was born at: Catlettsburg, Kentucky

I am residing at: I231 Via Planipia. Rome, Italy
My legal residence in the United States is: 5224 Hammond
Drive, Toledo, Chio.

"On Monday, September 21, 1964, Mrs. Margaret Mamili, bearer of Passport No. B-259390 issued at New York on May 13, 1964, stated in my presence, and in the presence of her husband, MARGARET MANILL

John Hamill Italy

John Patrick/Hamill. Concetta Theresa Volpe, American citime; Raye Bosensweig, American citisen; two Foreign Service Officers of the United States; and two efficials of the Italian Police that she is the illegitimate daughter of Joseph Kennedy, Jr. and that she is the niece of the late President John F. Kennedy, GKG Carlton J. Powers

OKA: GIOVANNI MILIO

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of September 1964

"/s/ Teresa Offie"

"Italy
Province of Rome
City of Home
Dubassy of the United States of America)

85:

"Before me Everett L. Damron Consul of the United States of America, in and for the District of Home, Italy, duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared Mina Matchkaloff who, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

"My name is: Wina Natchkaloff
I was born at: Washington, D. C.

On: Nov. 6, 1907

I am residing at: Viale Angelico 205, Int. 18, Rome, Italy
My legal residence in the United States is: ----

"On September 23, 1964, Mrs. Magaret Mamill stated to me before several Italian mationals that she is the illegitimate daughter of the late Joseph Kennedy, Jr.

"/s/ Wina Matchkaloff

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of September 1964.

"/s/ Everett L. Damron American Consul"

MARGARET MANILL

October, 1964.

"Republic of Italy
Province of Rome
City of Rome
Embassy of the United States of America

"Before me, Everett L. Damron, Consul of the United States of America in and for the District of Rome, Italy, duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared Teresa Offie, who being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

"That on September 21, 1964, when I was present at . an interview at which the following were present: Mrs. Margaret Mamill, John Patrick Mamill, Concetta Theresa Volpe, Mrs. Raye Rosensweig, and two officials of the Italian police headquarters in Rome, Mrs. Hamill stated that she was the illigitimate child of Joseph Kennedy, Jr., and the micce of Jack Kennedy; that she has written letters to her grandfather, Joseph Kennedy, Sr., who is ill, and that she has received 'thank you' notes and candy from him, but nothing else. That she wrote a letter to Mrs. Mose Kennedy while the latter was in Switzerland which was returned because Mrs. Kennedy wanted mothing to do with her; that the late Jack Kennedy assisted her in finding employment and that she sent a telegram to Bonna Laura Segni, wife of the President of the Republic of Italy, Antonio Segni, because knowing that the Kennedy has had a lot of trouble recently, what with the assassination of the President, the illness of her grandfather and the recent aircrash involving Ted, she felt the Kennedy family could not worry about sending condolences to President Segni; that she received a reply from Mrs. Signi. That Bobby Kennedy had no time for her; that as a child she remembers being held by the hands of her father. Joseph Kennedy and her mother in Barcelona, Spain; that she had a sworn statement of her deceased mother which showed that she was the daughter of Joseph Kennedy, Jr.; that she gave the document to persons who were assisting her in establishing her identity as the daughter of Joseph Kennedy, Jr., and has not seen the document since, and that she was born in Massachusetts.

"Subscribed and sworm to before me this lat day of

"/s/ Teresa Wifie

"/s/ Everett L. Damron American Consul"

MARGARET MAMILL

Files **70**:

"September 24, 1964

"From:

Everett L. Demron, Chief Citizenship Section

"Subject: John MANILL and wife, Margaret MANILL (aka

Josephine Patricia KENNEDY)

"On Sunday might, September 20, 1964, I received a call from Concetta Theresa VOLPE (Passport No. E256374 issued MY May 8, 1964) who stated that she and 'the miece of the late President' had been apprehended by the Italian Police that day. Miss Volpe (I found out later she had said to the police she was Contessa Volpe) said they had been taken to the Questura, they kept her waiting for about 3 hours without being told why they were detaining her and had told her she could go but withheld her passport. They had continued to hold Miss Kennedy, she said. She further said she and Miss Kennedy were to appear before the authorities at 9:00 next morning and she asked that something be done before then. She said they had no idea why this action was being taken against them.

"I called Mr. Hackett, Welfare Officer, and he said he would call Miss Volpe at the Albergo Quirinale after making some phone calls for background information.

"The Police called Mr. Whittinghill Monday morning and said 2 persons had made a denuncia against Miss Kennedy. The Police wanted to know who she was. Her passport had been issued in the name of Margaret HAMILL but it had been amended at Bublin to show her known as Josephine Patricia KENNEDY. (Her husband, John MANILL, had had his passport amended at the same time at Dublin to show him also known as Carlton J. Povers).

"The Police (Dr. Notari, and another officer whose name I did not get) accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Hamill, Miss Volpe, and Mrs. Raye Rosensweig (Passport No. K259388, issued MY May 13, 1964) and the Hamill's 3 children to my office around 1:00 p.m. Mr. Whittinghill and Miss Offic were present. In summary, they told the following story (all talked freely, and often, at times interrupting each other or talking simultaneously while other members were talking):

MARGARET MAMILL

"At one time Mr. Mamill used the professional name Giovanni MILLO. We had a passport issued in that name. Mrs. Mamill also had a passport issued in that name, as well as their 3 children.

"Mrs. Mamill said she was the illegitimate daughter of Joseph Kennedy, Jr. who was killed during the war, and a woman from New England who was the daughter of Scandinavians. Her natural parents lived with her in Barcelona, Spain about 1936 or 1937 and she remembers taking walks with her parents when she was only a year or so old. Her mother died when she was very young.

"Mrs. Bosensweig took her in her care and she became her foster daughter. Mrs. Rosensweig had had a daughter born in 1924 who disappeared about 1940 (her whereabouts even to this day are unknown, both Mrs. Hamill and Mrs. Rosensweig said). Mrs. Bosensweig documented Mrs. Hamill with her own daughter's birth certificate, and that is the reason that Mrs. Hamill's passport shows she was born in Virginia in 1924, whereas she was actually born in Massachusetts about 1935. It so happens she appears to be much older than her actual age, according to Mrs. Mamill, but that is a thing of nature. (She does, in fact, appear to be much older.)

"Mrs. Hamill said she had never intended or expected that use of her real name, Kennedy, would 'open up any doors' to her and she did not in any way wish to bring discredit to that name or the well-known family of the late President. She had actually promised that family she would not publicize who she was. Still, she had decided she wanted to be known for who she really is, and it is only fair to her children. Nevertheless, she had kept it a secret through the years but it leaked to the press in some way and she couldn't keep it a secret any longer.

"Throughout the conference, Mrs. Hamill referred to many members of the Kennedy family by first name. She said 'Bobby' had no time for her but 'Ted, Jack, and Grandpa' knew who she was. She said 'when Grandpa gets better I am going to appeal to him.' Her grandmother, she said, had absolutely refused to see her. Out of context she said MARGARET MANILL

'Barry Goldwater' knew her story and had been awfully mice to her

weeks before President Kennedy's assassination, that he was going to be shot. She informed the FBI, she said. She said also she had been threatened on the phone by the same voice, and shortly thereafter while traveling on a train between New York and Washington someone shot at her, just missing her head, while the train was in motion. Again she informed the FBI. Then her husband was threatened by the same voice, and when he was in the hospital seriously ill from a heart eperation, someone gained entry to his room and tied a rubber tube around his neck, he managed to remove the tube from his neck just in time.

Opera Company (see our welfare file on this) and brought a number of young American women to Italy in 1959 to train them and put on operatic performances under that organization. The venture failed (I've been told that Dr. Stillone and Mr. Maurice Rosenblatt, both American citizens resident in Rome, were among the persons who helped finance it and lost their investments). One of the singers who had signed a contract with them, Mrs. Mina Matchkaloff, and their former maid who is an Italian national, denounced them to the Police because of their debts to these two persons. For that reason Miss Volpe and Mrs. Mamill were apprehended.

"Mrs. Mamill was told by the Police in my office that she would not be detained at the Questura any longer but it would be necessary to hold all of their passports for a few days. The Police made this statement after Mr. and Mrs. Mamill had asked whether they would be released if they paid their debts to the two people who had lodged complaint against them. During the conversation they said they owed their hotel a considerable amount but they were going to pay it. Mrs. Rosensweig said she was financing the group's stay in Italy and that the hotel bill is her responsibility.

"Mrs. Matchkaloff came to see me that afternoon. The explained that the opera venture in 1959 had ruined her financially, Hamill had not fulfilled the contract, and he had practically ruined her voice with his particular type of

MARGARET MAMILL

training. She did not want to bring action against them out of vengeance but she felt they should not continue to swindle innocent persons, and bring discredit abroad to the United States. She was appearing at 6:00 at the Questura, at the Questura's request.

"Mext day Mrs. Matchkaloff informed me that the Mamills had promised to pay both her and their former maid within 3 months and she dropped charges against them. She said she doubted she would be paid (she had advanced her ewn money to Mr. Mamill for expenses which, by contract, he was to pay) but perhaps it would stop their fraudulent operations. She said Mrs. Mamill, at the meeting at the Questura, had asked to see her immediately after the meeting, and at that time informed her she wanted to reveal a long held secret, that she was the illegitimate daughter of Joseph Kennedy, Jr. Mrs. Matchkaloff said to me she doubted Mrs. Mamill's claim, for she had said she was the daughter of Italian parents, and sometime later claimed she was the daughter of a general.

"During the course of the conference, Mrs. Mamill stated that she, knowing that the Kennedy family were very much occupied with the recent unfortunate mishaps which had occurred a few years ago in the family, sent Mrs. Segmi a telegram of sympathy during President Segmi's serious illness. She said she signed the telegram Josephine Patricia Kennedy and received a reply from Mrs. Segmi.

"At one point in the conversation, Mrs. Mamill stated she had lost sympathy with the Kennedy family in the United States after traveling to Ireland and seeing the impoverished circumstances of the Kennedy family there. She referred to several of the latter as 'cousin Mary' 'aunt Jane', etc., and she exhibited a number of color photographs of herself embracing a number of the Irish Kennedys."

*BONE POLICE MEADQUARTERS
Aliens Office

"Rome, October 3, 1964

To the Embassy of the United States of America, Consular Office Rome

MARGARIT HANILL

"Subject: U.S. Mationals Margareth MAMILL, John MAMILL, :
Raye I. MOSENSWEIG and Concetta Teresa VOLFE

September 28, concerning the persons named above, we wish to advise you that, acting on a report from the Magnanapoli Police Station, this Office has investigated the following W.S. nationals who, having lived some time at the Quirinals Motel, had contracted debts in Nome and caused complaints by their creditors.

"The said W.S. nationals have been identified as:

- "-Margaret HAMILL, born in Virginia on 10.31.1924, holder of U.S. Passport No. Z 324287, issued in Rome on September 29, 1964:
- "-John MANILL, born in Pensylvania on 3.4.1916, holder of Passport No. Z 32486, issued in Rome on September 29, 1964;
- "-Raye I. ROSENSWEIG, born in Lithuania on 10.23.1900, helder of U.S. Passport No. E 259388, issued in Washington on 5.13.1964;
- "-Concetta Teresa VOLPE, born in New York on 9.2.1927, holder of U.S. Passport No. N 256374, issued in Washington on 5.8.1964;

With the said persons are also staying at the Quirinale Motel also the minors Richard Alexander HANILL, born in Italy on 9.13.1955, holder of U.S. Passport No. E 259391, issued in Washington on 5.13.1964; April E. and Grace P., whose mames appear on their brother's passport, all three being the children of the Hamills.

"In the course of the initial investigations, however, it was found that Mrs. Hamill was known, and used to
introduce herself, with the name of 'Josephine KENNEDI', as
she alleged that she is the natural daughter of the elder
brother (who died in the war) of the late President of the
United States of America. To support ther claim, she produced
a photostat of Page 5 of a passport whereon the U.S. Embassy
in Dublin had written 'The bearer is also known as Josephine
Patricia Kennedy'.

HARGARET HAMILL

The second secon

"This circumstance, as you are aware, has resulted in (our) verbal request for your Embassy's kind interest.

"When subsequently checking Mrs. Mamill's passport, we did find on page 5 the said inscription, which had been affixed on an unspecified date.

"It was also found that on page 5 of Mr. Mamill's passport the said U.S. Embassy (in Dublin) had affixed, on an unspecified date, the inscription 'the bearer is also known as Carlton J. POWERS'.

"Upon their being questioned as to the reasons for their stay in Italy and for the inscriptions, the Hamills stated that they have come to this Country for artistic reasons, as Mr. Hamill wishes to perform in operatic productions and Mrs. Hamill to study singing.

"Mrs. Hamill claimed that, to this end, she has already had several auditions with the managers of the San Carlo Theater in Maples, of Rome's Opera and of Milan's La Scala.

"Mrs. Mosensweig claimed she is Mrs. Hamill's adoptive mother; Miss Volpe identified herself as the 'manager'.

"As regards the inscriptions (on the passports), the Hamills have made the following statements:

- "a) Mrs. Hamill (stated) that:

 "-her true name is Josephine Patricia KENNEDY, daughter of the late Joseph and of the late Ann Jean O'Neil, born at Hull, Mass. on July 25, 1935; resident at 3867 Sunny Dunes Boad, Palm Springs, Cal.; her birth and names do not appear to be registered with the competent offices at Hull;
 - "-her parents were not married; she did not know her mother 'she is the daughter of Joseph Patrick Kennedy, Waval Air officer, who died in England in 1944 during World War II, brother of the late President of the U.S. and son of the former U.S. Ambassador to the United Kingdom;

MARGARET MAMILL

- "-since the age of seven she lived in the home of her 'paternal grandfather', where her father often visited her;
- "-in 1942 she had been placed in the custody of Mrs. Raye LEVIS-ROSENSVEIG, residing in Los Angeles;
- "-on 5.5. 1947 she married a John FOSTINI, assuming on that occasion the name of Lydia LEVIS, born in Morfolk, Va. on 10.31.1924, lost (sic) daughter of Mrs. Rosensweig;
- "-she took that name on the advice of Mrs. Rosensweig and of her 'paternal grandfather' who, she alleges, did not wish her true identity to be revealed, because during the previous year her paternal uncle, the late President of the U.S., had been elected Representative of Massachussets to the U.S. Congress;
- "-in 1948 she moved with her husband (Postini) to New York, where she stayed till December of that year;
- "-after two short trips to Europe (in 1949 and 1951), in 1952 she returned to the U.S.A., settled in New York and casually met her paternal uncle, the late President Kennedy, whom she saw four or five times, without, however, knowing that he was her father's brother;
- "-at an unspecified time a friend of hers, Joan Walker, in looking at a picture of her father hanging in her bedroom, pointed out to her his marked resemblance to John Fitzgerald Kennedy, but she had no more opportunities to meet with her paternal uncle, mor could she get in touch with him;
- "-it was then her intention to ask Mr. Kennedy for documents and pictures concerning her origin, which he had in his possession through having received them from an associate of his, to whom she had previously delivered them;
- *-she did not insist, however, in her request for an interview with Mr. Kennedy because, a few nights

later, on returning home, she was accosted by two men who, having taken her father's pictures away from her, slapped her and ordered her to quit claiming her name to be Josephine Patricia Kennedy;

- "-in 1952 she met a Cesare GIROSI and, on his advice, to evade a possible search by the Kennedy family, she began using the stage name of 'Margherita Girosi', under which she frequented artist's circles;
- "-on 3.15.1954, having obtained a divorce from her first husband (Fostini), she married in Arlington, Va., Mr. John Patrick Hamill;
- "-Their marriage, however, was registered at the office of the Justice of the Peace under their respective stage names of Margherita Girosi and Giovanni MILLO;
- "-In 1954, bearing U.S. passports, made out respectively to Lydia Hamill Lewis and John Patrick Hamill, she and her husband visited Italy where, her first son, Richard Alexander, was born in Rome in 1955;
- "-In Movember 1955 she returned to the U.S., taking residence in New York where, on 4.14.1958 and 7.6.1959, her two other children were born, April Elisabeth and Grace Patricia;
- "-Subsequently, when renewing the passports, she succeeded in having the new documents made out respectively to Margherita MILLO, mee' Girosi, born at Morfolk en 10.31.1924, Giovanni Millo and Richard Alexander, April Elisabeth and Grace Patricia Millo (single passport);
- "-Finally, on 5.13.1964 she and her busband obtained in New York new passports made out to Margareth HAMILL, born in Virginia on 10.31.1924, John Hamill, born in Pennsylvania on 3.4.1916, and Richard Alexander, April Elisabeth and Grace Patricia Hamill (single passport), bearing respectively Nos. E 259390, E 259389 and E 259391;
- -On the next day, she, her husband and her children departed for London, and from then traveled to Dublin;

MARGARET RANILL

- "-On the 22nd of the same month the U.S. Embassy in Bublin, on the request of Mrs. Mamill herself, and on evidence given by Mrs. Raye Rosensweig and Miss Conottina Teresa Volpe, affixed on the passport the inscription referred to above;
- "-The affixing of the said inscription, instead, had been refused in Washington, in New York, in California and by the W.S. Embassy in London, but she had insisted on getting it because in 1961, on the occasion of a meeting with the late President Kennedy, he had stated that, if her name was really Josephine Patricia Kennedy, she could have freely used that name;
- "-so far she has not succeeded in having affixed on her passport the birth date of July 25, 1935, since, as indicated above, her birth was not registered in the Bull Population Register, and she possesses no evidence in that respect;
- "-she intends to establish proceedings for the recognition of the alleged paternity before the competent W.S. authorities, and to this end she has already retained the Melvin (sic) M://Belli, Ashe and Gerry legal firm of San Francisco, 722 Montgomery Street and Los Angeles, 6505 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 316.

"b) Mr. Mamill (states) that :

- "-his real name is John MAMILL, son of the later Patrick and Mary Burnesfather Postgate Mille, born at Johnstown, Pa. on 3.4.1916, resident at 3867 Sunny Dunes Boad, Palm Spring, Cal.;
- "-he caused the inscription (Carlton J. Powers) to be affixed on page 5 of his passport because, under the U.S. law, this is perfectly legal;
- "-be met his wife (be referred to her as Margherita Girosi) in Movember 1953;
- "-she told him that her real name was Josephine Kennedy; she indicated that the Kennedy family of which she was a member was that of Joseph Kennedy Sr. 'a person of

great wealth and widely known in the U.S.'; she added that her father, Joseph Kennedy Jr. was a Naval aviator, killed on duty in England in 1944, and hinted that her family situation was very complicated, that her mother was dead, without mentioning her name, and that she was forced to live under assumed names, because this had been imposed on her by the Kennedy family;

- "-he knows that, since the age of seven, his wife had been placed by a sister of her father, named Caterina, in the custody of Mrs. Raye I. Rosensweig and that this custody was to last two or three months, and that instead it had lasted till her marriage;
- "-subsequently he learned that his wife's father had sent to Mrs. Rosensweig many documents concerning his wife's birth; he saw such documents which, subsequently, were taken away from his wife by 'two policemen' and knew that, in the years 1948 to 1952, his wife had gone to Boston, where her grandfather was Mayor, in order to trace her father's family, without success;

"We have also questioned Mrs. Raye I. Rosensweig and Miss Concetta Teresa Volpe, who accompany the Hamills in their European trip.

"Mrs. Rosensveig stated that :

- "-in 1940 she met in Virginia Miss Caterina Kennedy, sister of the late President of the U.S. and became her friend;
- "-in 1942, when visiting with her, the said Miss Kennedy introduced to her Brother Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. who, having been commissioned in the U.S. Mavy and being about to depart for Europe, asked her whether she was willing to take with her his daughter, then 7 years eld, and added that the child was named Josephina Patricia, was born at Mull en 7.25.1935, that her mother had died in Spain in 1937 during a Civil War air raid, and that she was absolutely forbidden to disclose anything about this to anybody;

- *-she accepted and, in the same year 1942, at the Los Angeles Station, an unknown person turned over to her a seven-year girl, carrying some documents, showing her name to be Josephine Patricia Kennedy and that she had been baptised with the Catholic rite;
- "-the custody, which them lasted for years, was to last a few months, and therefore she had not bothered to obtain fuller information on the girl and on her family situation;
- "-in 1951 she turned over to the girl the documents in her possession, which were later taken away by persons unknown;
- "-on 10.31.1924, in Morfolk, Va., she had given birth to a daughter, Emil Anna, registered with her first husband's surname LEVIS. This daughter moved to New York in 1939 and mothing was heard from her; since Miss 'Kennedy's' birth had not been registered, she gave the latter her lost daughter's birth certificate, to facilitate her obtaining a passport;
- "-she read a letter addressed by Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy to his daughter, telling her that he was coming home and that he would, without delay, regularise her position.

"Miss Concetta Teresa Volpe stated that :

- "-she met 'Miss Kennedy' about two years ago ;
- *-the latter told her that she was President Kennedy's miece;
- "-she always considered her as such, since her features have many points of resemblance with the Kennedys';
- "-on the occasion of the recent trip to Bublin, she was present at a meeting between 'Miss Kennedy' and Mrs. Mary RYAM, 'the sister of the late President's father's she claims that this meeting was most cordial and affectionate, convincing her that it was a meeting between relatives, rather than acquaintances;

"-she knows that 'miss Kennedy' had lived since her early years with Mrs. Rosensveig, and that her father, Mr. Joseph Kennedy, Jr. had died in the War in England in 1944;

"-she confirmed that, together with Mrs. Mosensweig, she declared to the officials of the U.S. Embassy in Dublin that 'miss Kennedy's' name is Josephine Patricia Kennedy, for the purpose of the issuing of a document 'which could replace her passport, since Miss Kennedy claimed that the one issued to her in New York had been stolen or lost'.

"Please be advised that this Office, in view of the precarious financial conditions of the aforesaid U.S. mationals (who at present have no means of subsistence in Italy and have contracted debts totaling over three million Lire, even though the creditors for the time being have refrained from instituting legal actions, as the debtors have undertaken to pay them in January 1965), as well as in view of the fact that all of them have failed to file the prescribed 'sejourn declaration', thus violating the provisions of Article 142 of the Code of Public Safety Laws, has requested Mr. and Mrs. Hamill, Mrs. Bosensweig and Miss Volpe to leave Italy by and not later than October 15.

"The Hamill passports with the aforesaid motations and the photostatic copy of Page 5 of Mrs. Hamill's passport have already been delivered, on your request, to your Mission, which has replaced them with the passports bearing No. Z 324286 (Mr. Hamill) and No. Z 324287 (Mrs. Hamill), issued in Nome on September 29, 1964.

"The Rome Police Meadquarters takes this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the U.S.A. the expressions of its highest consideration.

*for THE QUESTORE Bgd. (illegible)

Mr. O'Dowd also provided a copy of a letter from Melvin M. Belli, dated September 18, 1964, at San Francisco, California, to Mrs. Josephine Kennedy, Hotel Quirinale, Bome,

Italy. This letter indicates the firm of Belli, Ashe, and Gerry is handling a case for Mrs. Josephine Kennedy.

A review of the files of the Washington Field Office of the FBI fails to reflect any information identifiable with the names Theresa Volpe, Mina Matchkaloff, Myleen Merrill, Josephine Patricia Kennedy, Mrs. Raye Mosensweig, Richard Alexander Hamill, April M. Mamill, Grace P. Mamill, Ann Jean O'Meil, Mrs. Raye Lewis, John Postini, Lydia Lewis, Margaret Fostini, Lydia Fostini, Cesare Girosi, Margherita Girosi, Lydia Hamill Lewis, Martherita Millo, Carlton J. Powers, and Emil Anna Lewis.

The files of the Washington Field Office of the FBI do reflect Margaret and John Patrick Mamill were the subjects investigation conducted by the FBI in 1961.

Information in Washington Field Office files also reflect that during 1954 one Mrs. Johnny Hamill claimed possession of a forged passport in the name of Lydia Lewis Mamill.

Wo information whatsoever is available indicating Margaret Hamill has ever been in direct contact with the Washington Field Office of the FBI at any time.

PROPERTY OF FBI
This report and its contents are
loaned to you by the FBI and are
not to be distributed outside of
agency to which loaned.

September 23, 1965

EX 110 REC-6

62-109060-4058



Dear Mrs.

Your letter dated September 16th was

received in Mr. Hoover's absence from the city. You may be certain your communication will be brought to his attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 8 SEP 23 1935 COMM-FBI

Helen W. Gandy Secretary

NOTE: Correspondent wrote the Bureau on 7-18-55, reporting a fellow worker who had implied her boyfriend was an FBI employee and such was not the case. The individual making such statements was appropriately admonished and no further action taken.

Correspondent is otherwise not identifiable in Bufiles. Correspondent expresses her fanciful belief that Joseph Kennedy, father of President Kennedy, had been requested to part with some of his prized wealth? "either-or," and made a trip to Chicago in this connection shortly before the assassination. She thinks that this threat was responsible for President Kennedy's assassination.

Tolson . Belmont _ Mohr De Loach Cusper Callahan Contad Felt Gale Rosen 60 Sullivan Tavel_

Trotter*

DCL:pff

(3)

TRUE COPY

John & Kennedy -

St. Louis, Mo. Sept 16, 1965

Dear Mr. Hoover!

This letter is about to convey the zaniest of all zany mail which you ever have or will have received. Nevertheless, as it has not, as yet, been proven that Lee Oswald perpetrated the act which removed our beloved President, I venture to offer you-- not a straw to cling to but only a hair, ever so brittle. Take it-for what it is or isn't-worth.

Should you consider this at all, I'd suggest saving time by just scouting for the veracity of an item I noticed in our paper, shortly before that fateful Nov. 22. It stated that Jockkennedy had made a trip to Chicago-that he was unable to walk or talk. If this is erroneous, then just forget about my theary.

When I read that item, only about 2" long, I'd say, - I thought-Why should he, in a wheel chair and unable to articulate, make a trip to Chicago to his mart. when its manager, his son-in-law, Mr. Schriever, is, undoubtedly, capable of superior supervision

I don't recall that the item stated that the mart was his destination-but I judged so as I'd previously seen notices to that effect.

After what occurred on Nov. 22, however, I recalled reading the that items and changed my mind. - and surmised that that trip was made at the request of the underworld-its "either-or"-

If you have read "America; Listen!" by Frank L.

Kluckhorn a former Ranking Officer of the State Dept. - in which he wrote
the real story of the Kennedy Dynasty-what a wow!-aced its flaunting of
millions in the public's faces-a challenge to the underworld to share a
juicy slice of those hundreds of millions.-

Right or wrong, my theory is this: - He made that trip to settle a controversy. He was requested to part with some of his prized wealth--"either-or" He thought he'd get by with it as easily as everything

17C 9-22-65 cms act 9-22-65 act 121/1 sil 16 SEP 24 1965

Jeelpi

else in his life as the story tells, and said "No!"-so he received the "or" - on Nov. 22- as the whole world knows.

He couldn't attend his son's funeral, due to the fact that he was "too weak, couldn't walk nor talk due to a stroke," it was claimed, yet he had been getting around as the papers had previously stated: and he could have, with the help he had been having, attended that funeral-even on a cot.

According to that item I noted about his having made that trip to Chicago only a few weeks previously, I wondered- was he <u>afraid</u> to attend the funeral? thinking he was next. Rumors heard were that-Bob feared for his own life - and also that he spent Thanksgiving in his own home - not at Hyannisport with the other Kennedy families. -

I have a suspicionsthat Jack Ruby knows more about the plot than he has told.

The privilege to disregard this theory of mine, is yours-but it was that short-news notice that aroused me. and I've thought of it continually and decided now to put an end to it. - It may not mean an iota to you but I can now rest in peace. -

voted Republican- My country's welfare is paramount to that of party but I did vote for Wilson - because of his slogan "He kept us out of war" - yet
my brother-in-law a Red Cross "big shot" told me that hospitals were being
built in readiness for the wounded of the forth coming, planned war. - I
would have liked to have seen Bernard Beruch, a Jew, in the White House.
He'd have pulled us out of the Red. - Are there no more Abe Lincolns?
must the presidents all be millionaires? Why don't we feed our poor & those
of other countries with the surplus grains the Gov has stored in bins. We
could feed them & the world's poor with the billions spent foolishly to give
scientists a kick - reaching the moon God gave for light Prophecies of the
Bible are being fulfilled. - Mrs

Section of Justical

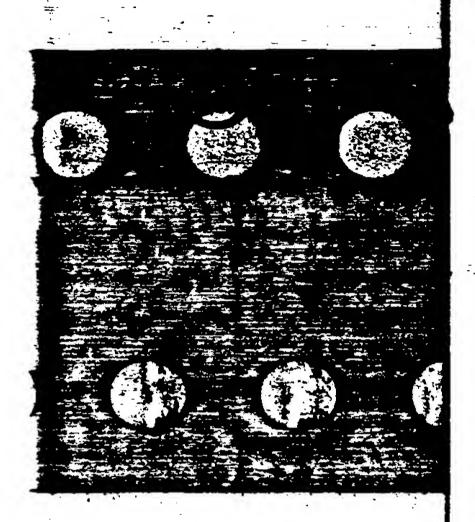
事の成立を持ちまして 大丁を大阪とり

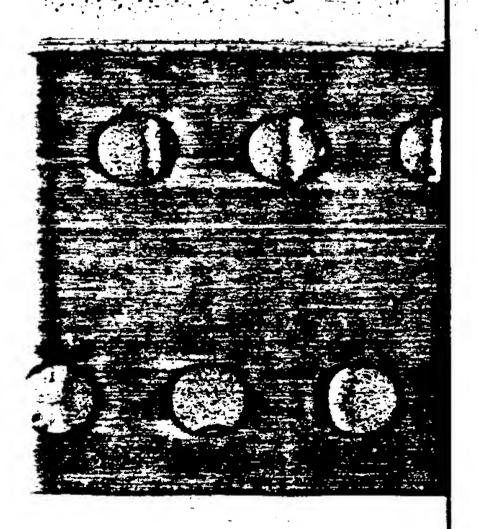
THE PARTY OF THE P

31 F 33 7 29 34 45

THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

122





St. Louis, Mo. Sept-16, 1965

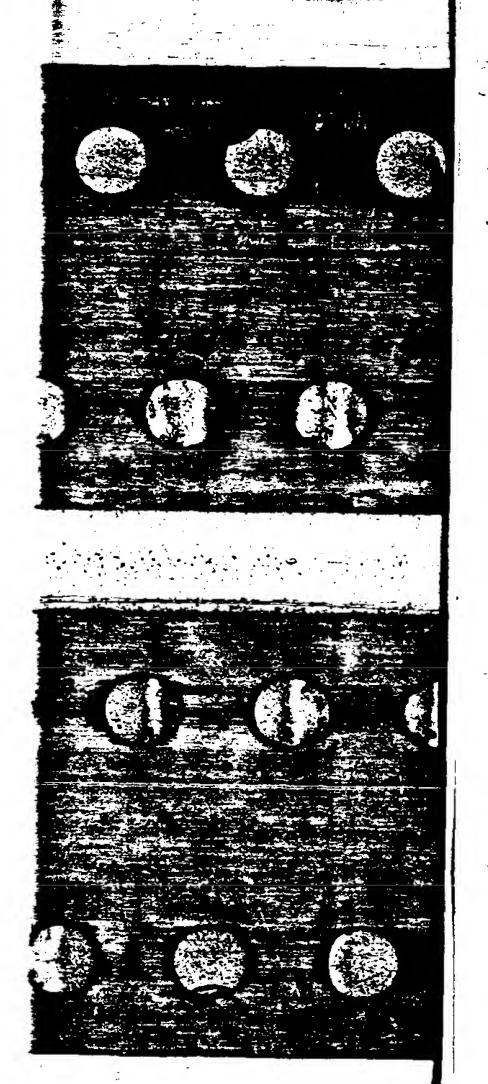
Dear Mr, Hower!

This letter is about to conney the zaniest of all zany
mail which you ever have or
will Rane received. Thenerticless
as it has mat, as yet, bean
formen that Lee Convald perpetrated the act which removed our beloved President,
I wenture to offer you not a
struw to cling to but only a hair
ever so brittle, Take it for what
it is ar isit, worth.

Should you consider this at all, I'd suggest-saving time by just-seouting for the veracity of an item I hatteed in our paper, shortly before that fate ful hor. I I be stated that for Thennedy had made a traff to we are 9-22-65 pull CORRESPUNDENCED we are 9-22-65 pull CORRESPUNDENCED

lan mr. Sekriener is, undente-edy cysall of referring supervision I don't reall that the term stated seen mettees de as d'a principal que april de accurace en hors à about 2" long I'd Ray - I thought -Andrew Street of the State Dept. and summed that that hip has - and un able to articulate, mohe that the mark was his destination Chiego-thet-kinsemike. I væk at talk. If theis is ermade at the request of the linder bout my theory. Her item, my As 38 20 198 Tohy should be, in a wheel chair a life Chicago le his mark. roneous, then first forget ahominer, brecelled reading that

Fine Kennedy Dynash - sket a Z hand aced flowering of miline the hand faced a charge of the miline should be shown a finite been getter avourd as the popes the former that he had been kning at the seal that general in I melication of the secret former and a chief to be chief the secret former and a chief to be chief to b slice of those hundreds of millions. end factorité fact des la la fact de la fact a stroke, it was claimed, yet hated net some of his prized reality in his life as ite stony title, and said net a fut mesks previously I amarely.
The experience of allend the general?
There after less ments Rimans heard
the extend Cook france for his own life. trovery the one requested to part The made that the secte a conas the whole world and also that he spent thanks given of right-he'a get by knows.



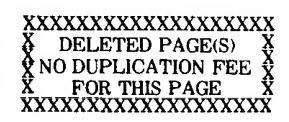
in his own home-not at Thy annisport with the other Kennedy families ? !! I have a suspicion that fack Ruby knows more about the plat than halas tolde. The privilege to disregard this theory of mine, is yours-but it was that short news notice that around me. , and I'me thought of it continually and decided norto put an end to it, At may not mean an isla to you but dean now rest in peace. I am not a Democrat-but an Independent though the always voted Kepublican- my country's melface is paramount withet of party but I did role for Wilson becaused his alogan The Rept ses out of raw-yel-nightrather in-law a Red Cross big shat tald me That hospitals were being built in readiness for the wounded of the facts coming planned har. - I would have liked to have seen Bernard Bereich, a few, he The White House, He'd have pulled us out of the Red. - are there no more lebe Ligeolne's next the presidents all be million aires? Thy direct one feed our poor & those of other Lown tries with the surplus grains the dor has stared in bine the could feed there water world poor wet the billions sport foolishly to give seion tich a hick reaching the moon bod gave for light Propheries of the Bible are being Julfilled, - more

(D)-1)1°



2	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
\Box	Deleted under exemption(s) (b) (7)(c) (b) (7)(d) with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
V	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: $64 \cdot 29833 \cdot 202 - 5$

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX



I have been advised by Mr. J. Migns Heaver. Director, Poleral Durosa of Investigation, that Special she has Just returned from attendance the school for Setestive Inspectors and Sorgeonte, sted by the Metropolitan Police Department of Seetland Yard, Looder, Beginne, was afferted every on by the Inhappiter, Mr. Jeseph Lessed's the Court, Securel, Mr. Bougles Ventine; and Mr. Pracklie Ca Gover, Secrie Mr. Goven exercised not only his official in-Theone but gave his personal attention to assure they received every consideration. Through his previously established slose relationship with the Metropolites Police Department at New Sections Tard, Mr. Seven was able to reader veluchle ald. west to thank you for this nest excellent Sincerely yours, JUL 11 (1938 P.M. (Signed) Homer Cumming DEPARTHE: LOF JUSTICE

12



14	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
X	Deleted under exemption(s) (5)7)(c), (5)7)(c) with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
Σ	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: $\frac{65 \cdot 1649 \cdot 393}{65 \cdot 27850 \cdot 889}$

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX

ALL THEORNATION CORTA HERLIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWS COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

BECKEL

- Diffe there sometimed along of the senten
- C Allegations of the consecutive of the consecutive
- O A Thurs are as ordered the state of the st

PUBLISHER'S MOTE: The following 24 paragraphs constitute a summary of the most transactions over to come to my attention. If the allegations contained in this manuscript can be established in a court of justice, high officials in both Britain and the United States should be brought tobook and dealt with summarily. It is the opinion of well-informed citizens, both in and out of Congress, that these allegations are correct. Whatever the sase may be, they should be gired and all parties concerned should be colled on to testify in a public court concerning these matters. The three chief witnesses should be: Winsten Churchill, Tyler Kent, and Franklin D.Roosevolt.

- In London in May, 1940, a day or two after Winston Churchill became the King's First Minister, a United States Embassy diplomatic code clork was arrested by the British authorities with the permission of -- and it may be at the instigation of -- the United States Ambassader to Britain, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy (see paragraphs 3 and 4 for the details of charge). Treaty protocol between United States and Britain requires that any accredited member of the diplomatic service of either nation shall have "diplomatic immunity" and be answerable only to the courts of justice of his own nation. Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy (whither acting on instructions from the State Department, or the Procident of the United States, or not) exceeded his official authority in turning over a member of the American Embassy to the British Court. He thus illegally deprived this American citizen, Tylar Kent, of his rights. . Kent, if guilty of any charge, should have been sent to the United States, and charged before the proper court here by a proper cificial of the State Department. Kent was sentenced to seven years! hard laber in British prisons. The State Department later claimed that Kent was first dismissed by Ambassader Kennedy, thus lesing his rights. But such summary discharge is not permissible under State Department service rules, and was either an illegal rase or an excuse thought up later.
 - of even greater importance than the illegal treatment of this member of the United States Embassy, is the reason for it. The case was brought to trial in a British court in November, 1940, after an unexplained liese of more than six menths. An English solicitor by the name of F. Graham and an English barrister, Maurice Weely, were retained by Tyler Kent for his defense. The trial was held in secret, some stories about it got into the press. During Winston Churchill's first week in effice, he had also caused the arrest of about 600 prominent British subjects, among them Captain Archibald mansay, a member of the House of Cormons. He was detained under the Defense of the Realm Act. This summary treatment of Ramsay was protested by various members of Parliament who considered it a violation of their rights under the Magna Carta.

The first charge brought against Tyler Kent had semething to de with transmission of information to the enemy. Here we run into the inconsistency that the United States at this time had no enemy but instead was a determined neutral in the war that had recently broken out between Poland, Britain, and France on the one hand, and Germany on the other. We encounter the further interesting hint that the "enemy" to which information is said to have been divulged, was none other than "Russia, which at this time was also a neutral in the war between Germany and the Western European Allies, although not quite so neutral as was the United States. Russia at this time had a non-aggression treaty with Germany.

OCT 15 1971

130

All these matters, however, failed to concern the case when, through the efforts of the British solicitor, F. Graham Maw, the presecution chose to drop the charge of informing the enemy and change it to "larceny of confidential documents". Kent's Lendon atterney declared: "The verdict was one of expediency and under outside instruction."

Tyler Kent was sentenced to seven years' social imprisonment at Wandsworth Penitentiary. This means imprisoned with criminals rather than as a political prisoner. After a hunger strike which ended in a hespital cell, he was visited by a member of the United States Embassy, in London, and shortly afterward transferred to an old memastery used as a political prison on the Isle of Wight, where he was known to be up to September 23, 1944. One-hundred and twenty other political prisoners, including Admiral Domville, a retired British Admiral, and many other preminent anti-Churchill Britishers were there imprisoned with him.

About a year after Tyler Kent was sentenced, some details of this astonishing case began to leak cut. Kent's father, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, had served twenty pars in the United States Consular Service; his mother (Mrs. Ann H. P. Kent, of 2112 Wyoming Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.) widowed, drow a War Department pension. The son, Tyler Kent, had entered the State Department Service as a clerk and had a record for brilliant service. The mother was accustomed to communicating with her son during wartime through the State Department mail bag. Not until three weeks after Kent's arrost did his mother know, from the State Department, even the fact that communication with her son had ceased, and then all details were refused her. Later Mrs. Kent learned through the British Embassy in Washington, D. C., that the seriousness of the case arese from the fact that it involved Winsten Churchill himself. The appeals to the State Department for information on her schis case brought mostly rude rebuffs to this fine American mother of more than sixty years of age, who had, with her husband, served her country in many foreign lands. Assistant Secretary of State Breckenridge Long finally received Mrs. Kent, when she refused to leave the State Department without seeing someone. He subjected her to a terrent of angry words and concluded: "When the British are through with your son, we will prosecute him to the limit of the law." Mrs. Kent asked: "Prosecuto him for what, Mr. Long?" The Assistant Secretary of State was unable to say "for what."

All that Tyler Kent and his methor -- and all interested Americans-ask is that the young Embassy clerk be brought home and preperly charged and tried under American law.

Mrs. Kent has been teld that Ambassador Kennedy regretted almost immediately his impreper act in turning this young man over to British jurisdiction and sending two Embassy secretaries -- one of them Rudel's Scheenfeld -- to the English court to give supposititious testimeny against him. Tyler Kent has teld a friend who visited him in prison that Ambassador Kennedy had on one occasion offered to procure his release on condition that young Kent would take cath that he would never divulge the contents of certain cablegrams coded and decoded through the previous winter. Kent said he refused the "bribe".

In May, 1941, about six menths after the sentencing of Kent, the first intimations reached Mrs. Kent that there had been secret cables between Winsten Churchill and Franklin D.Roosevelt in which Tylor Kent was a factor. These intimations were given the Mrs. Kent by Rebert Scott, a newspaperman formerly associated with the MSHINGTON POST and new a circulation man on the TITSBURGH GAZETTE. Scott said, in effect that the cables had treated of the conduct of the war, including plans for Angle-American occeperation, and specifically, the Lend Lease formula. He also said that premises of full support of British propaganda services were assured for Mr. Roosevelt's third term campaign as soon as Winsten Churchill should supersode Prime Minister Chamberlain in office. Mr. Scott implied that Lenden and Washington newspapermen generally accepted the truth of the stories (this was in May, 1941), but fear of consequences prevented attaching the information to its true source.

In July, 1941, Mrs. Kent sent a young man by the name of Otis T. Winge, a former classmate of her sen and a public relations expert, to make what inquiries he could from the British Embassy as to the existence and nature of alleged surreptitious coded cables between Churchill and Recsevelt which she suspected were connected with the imprisonment of her sen. Mr. Vinge states that in the course of casual conversation with Mr. John J. Foster, First Secretary of the Embassy and Mr.

Suphort Childs of the Legal Department and Press Relations Department of the Embissy, he was told by them that the cables which Kent had coded and decoded at the instructions of Ambassador Kennedy, were sent between President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, when the latter was still First Lord of the Admiralty. These two officials of the British Embassy added: "We did not want to try this case, but since his own Government and Ambassador insisted, there was nothing else to do." They also said: "His mother has been to see us and we hope she is satisfied, because publicity in this matter would be most embarrassing to both governments."

On November 11, 1941, about one year after the trial and sentencing of Kent, a reveletion of the nature of his offense was made on the floor of the British House of Commons in a question put to the Government by Richard R. Stokes, M.P., Independent Laborite: "Cannot the Home Secretary say whether any of these cablegrams or messages were sent by the Prime Minister (Winston Churchill) behind the back of the then Prime Minister (Neville Chamberlain)?" The answer of Home Secretary Morrison on the floor of Parliament was: "No information can properly be given out about confidential documents which were extracted from the American Embassy."

This extraordinary disclosure on the floor of the British House of Commens was almost -- but not quite -- successfully suppressed in the American press. Many editors regarded it as too shocking to use. One large newspaper referred it to legal counsel and was told that it might be libelcus. However, in one early morning edition of the Vashington, D. C., TIMES-HERALD, of November 12, 1941, Arthur Sears Henning wrote:

"The understanding here is that not only cablegrams from Mr. Churchill to Mr. Roesevelt behind Chamberlain"s back, but from Mr. Roesevelt to Mr. Churchill are involved. The White House in response to an inquiry yesterday professed to have no information on the subject.

The correspondence was supposed to have related to British and American policy regarding the European war. Among the questions touched upon are said to have been a more vigorous prosecution of the war than had been achieved by Mr. Chamberlain, and the possibilities of the United States taking an active part in support of Great Britain.

"According to one version, the device of Lend Lease legis-lation for circumventing the United States Neutrality Law and the Johnson Act forbidding extension of credit to Britain as a war debt defaulter was discussed in this secret correspondence between the American President and the British Navy head.

"Disclosure of the text of the cablegrams would establish whether Mr. Churchill invited, or Mr. Rocsevelt made, any commitments of the United States Government to a policy of aiding Britain that was not contemplated by existing United States law.

"From the cutbreak of the war the President had been under fire for permitting, if not encouraging, William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, and other American diplomats to encourage France and Poland to get into the war with promises of American support.

"The correspondence between Mr. Churchill and the President passed through the American Embassy in London. Tyler Kent, clerk in the Embassy, made copies of the Churchill and Roosevelt cablegrams and showed them to Captain Archibald Ramsay, a member of the House of Commons.

"The leak of the correspondence soon became known and the responsibility therefore was traced to young Kent. The vengeance of the British and American Governments for this breach of trust was swift and certain.

9400

Britain, discharged Kent, and the British Government immediately arrested him on charges of espionage. After Kent had been held in jail for some time he was given a trial. The espionage charges fell flat, but he finally was convicted of larceny of government documents and sentenced to seven years in prison, where he now is.

"Captain Ramsay, who had been shown or given copies of the correspondence, was placed under detention under the Defense of the Realm Act."

In mid-summer of 1941, after receipt of the information from the British Embassy in Washington through Mr. Wingo, Mrs. Kent sought a passport from the United States State Department to go to Enga passport from the United States State Department to go to England. This was denied her. Mrs. Kent then prevailed upon a newspaperman with Baltimore connections, Mr. Ian Rose MacFarlane, (since heard in the early menths of 1944 as a news analyst on Station WITH, Baltimore, Maryland) to go to England for her. Mrs. Kent financed his trip on condition that MacFarlane would interview the English Soliciter who defended Kent, and would do his best to interview Kent himself in prison on the Isle of Wight. MacFarlane reached England by the Atlantic Clipper in March, 1942. Upon his return from England, MacFarlane reported to Mrs. Kent that he had been able to accomplish all of these assignments. He saw Kent on the Isle of Wight. Kent told him that the assignment of handling the surreptitious cables proyed upon his mind and conscience. The oath, taken by all Foreign Service Clerks, is: "I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, etc."

Kent considered that the assignment forced him to violate his oath, since he was the accredited public servant of a State Department charged by Congress, at this time, with preserving the neutrality of the United States. He asked for a transfer from the Embassy in London. His request was refused. He then made photostatic copies of the cables passing through his hands and hid them in his room. Kent graw desperate over the direction the correspondence was taking, since obviously the President was committing the United States to war without authorization of Congress or even the knowledge of the actual government of Britain at that time. Yet at this very time President Roosevelt was pledging the voters of the United States that their sons would not be sent into foreign war. Tyler Kent then took the step of divulging the cables to Churchill's most active political opponent in Parliament, the leader of the Right Club, Captain Archibald Ramsay. The conspiracy was secretly discussed among Rightists and anti-Churchill circles in Britain. On May 10, 1940, owing to the illness of Neville Chamberlain, the ambitions of Winston Churchill were suddenly realized. Churchill received the government from Chamberlain and immediately thereafter the British Ramsay and the American Kent were seized and jailed.

MacFarlane reported that Kent told him that the exchange of cables began in October, 1939. Churchill was then First Lord of the Admiralty. According to Kent, the first message was from Churchill. Kent gave its content to MacFarlane as the following: (General sense rather than exact quote.) "I am half American and the natural person to work with you. We evidently see eye to eye. If I could become Prime Minister of Britain we could control the world." After this first cable, a fow weeks elapsed, then President Rossevelt cabled back for more details of Mr. Churchill's plan. Thereafter, messages passed at rapid intervals between Churchill and the President, sometimes several in one day, throughout the winter of 1939 and 1940, the period of the "phony war". Many were long letters, which Kent was required to code and decode. Mac-Farlane reported that Kent told him the substance of these messages concernod such subjects as the matter of the transfer of 50 destroyers, the methods to be used to induce Congress to pass the Lend Lease Bill, and stratogy to be used to bring about the repeal of the American Neutrality and Johnson Acts.

An unexpected corroboration of some of the substance of the cables of was reported by Mr. Wingo after conversation with Mr. John Lowles,

will k" I t at once by denying it."

here has been much whispering in both the Administration and anti-Administration circles that the Russian Secret Police has copies of Kent's photostatic copies of the cables, or at least has their texts.

Before Kent's transfer from Moscow to London he had been reproved by Russian authorities for his criticism of Soviet methods and Communism, and was a man who naturally would have been under surveillance by the Soviet Secret Service in England.

The friends of Tyler Kent suggest that the Russian Secret Service might have procured the Churchill-Rosevelt cables either photostatically or textually by entering Kent's room during his absence. It is also possible that Russian spies procured the cables in the English court room where, on demand of the barrister, the cables were exhibited.

But the manner in which the Soviet Government gained possession of the cables is immaterial. The fact of such possession has been substantiated by Colonel A. O. McGuire, an attorney, Southern Building, Washington, D. C. It puts the Soviet Government in a position to use the improper interchange between the new head of the British Government and the President of the United States in such manner and at such time as might best suit the policy of Moscow. Widespread rumor has it that Stalin used possession of these cables at Teheran to blackmail Roosevelt into consenting to the Soviet absorption of Finland and other small European states.

Ian Ross MacFarlane returned to America by plane in September, 1943, landing in Newfoundland and continuing to New York by beat/ With him on plane and boat was a free-lanco writer, John Bryan Owen, usually known as John Bryan, grandson of William Jennings Wryan and son of our Minister to Dohmark, Ruth Bryan Rhode. John Bryan had interested himself strongly in the Kent Case and the position of the Right Club members in England, and had openly criticized both the British and American governments. He had been imprisoned for six months in London and releasod just in time to return on the plane with MacFarlane. He had been expelled from England with ten shillings and it was Mrs. Kent's money, furnished by MacFarlane, which brought him back to the United States. He took a room in Greenwich Village, New York City, and began discussing the Kent Case freely and with vehemence. On January 2, 1944, he was. found dead in his room. The circumstances, as placed in the police records of the New York City Police, remain contradictory and mysterious. Since this incident -- or accident -- MacFarlane has indicated a desire to disassociate himself from the case, or mention of the case, giving as his reason a fear for the personal safety of Tyler Kent.

During the week of July 4, 1944, Mrs. Kent received a letter from England transmitting information that her barrister, Mr. Maw, being a-ware that British authorities might be considering the release of Tyler Kent from prison, had applied for a cancellation of the deportation order which has stood over Kent's head since his imprisonment. Mr. Maw stated his belief that it would be unwise for Kent, for reasons of bodily safety, to re-enter American jurisdiction or leave British jurisdiction until the government in the United States becomes more friendly toward his client.

The details of this extraordinary affair in real life were whispered to a larger and larger number of persons in the newspaper world, in Congress, and other circles. They remained unknown to the larger American and British publics until June 15, 1944, when questioning and debate broke out in the British House of Commons concerning the right of the Government to continue the imprisonment for four years without trial of a member of the British Parliament, namely, Captain Archibald Ramsay. The same members of Parliament, who had raised the question on the same floor back on November 11, 1941, participated. This time there was a much greater response. Additional members from the three parties on the floor of the House of Commons -- Laborite, Conservative and Liberal -- all participated. The same Home Minister, Herbert Morrison, was questioned as to whether or not he was exceeding his authority in continuing to deprive Captain Ramsay of the privilege of representing his constituency in Parliament and to deprive that constituency of its representation Lirely to cover an exchange of correspondence between the new head of the British Empire and the head of a fereign state, which, however irregular at the time, could no longer be interpreted as having to be suppressed in the interests of Britain's war effort.

- 6 -

A few ys after this extended debate, Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of War Production in the British Cabinet, said in a speech that America had provoked the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. This statement was challenged by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and Mr. Lyttelton tempered his statement without denying its sense.

In February, 1944, Mrs. Kent had taken a chance and sent her sen 20 a reprint of the Henning article in the Washington, D. C., TIMES-HERALD of November 12, 1941, asking the prison authorities to give it to him. They did and he acknowledged its receipt. Mrs. Kent at once wrote back asking him to comment on its contents, paying especial attention to paragraph 5 which related, in effect, that Rossevelt and Churchill had planned Lend Lease by cablegram a year before the American people ever heard of it.

On May 15, 1944, Mrs. Kent received a cable signed by her sen, Tyler Kent, from prison, reading: "Newspaper story essentially true." A few days later she received a lengthy letter from her son confirming the original story about the Churchill-Rocsevelt cablegrams published in November, 1941. Beginning June 17, 1944, the long story reached the American press, on the disclosures made in the British House of Commons. The most complete story came through the CHICAGO TRIBUNE Foreign Service, signed by Larry Rue. All of these items passed through British censorship, which is controlled by the Churchill government, indicating that the Government no longer feels obligated to conceal the circumstances of the interchange between Churchill and Rocsevelt which arranged for the abandonment of its neutrality by the United States.

Obviously the disclosures of the Kent Case cables can only label Mr. Churchill as clever, even though irregular and captious toward a superior. But they stigmatize the President of the United States as having proceeded in entire disregard of the Constitutional procedure to which he is sworn by eath of office:

The disclosures from England on the Kent Case were brought out on the floors of the United States Senate and House of Representatives on the afternoon of June 19, 1944, and on several successive days. A debate between Senator Henrik Shipstead, Senator Tom Connally, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, and a number of others over the Kent Case occupies several pages in the Congressional Record of June 19. Senator Wheeler related that long ago he had asked Secretary Hull in writing how an American Embassy member could be tried in a secret British Court for stealing papers that went through the American Embassy. The State Department sent a special representative to mollify Schater Wheeler. The State Depart- . ment's wish was to hush up the matter. Senator Connally, Chairman' of the Foreign Relations Committee and Administration Floor Leader, had to rush to a telephone to call up the State Department to find cut how to answer the charges of Senator Shipstead. Thereupon, Connally claimed that the United States Government had vaived Tyler Kent's diplomatic immunity and that he was then presecuted under British Law. But Senator Connally did not make clear the charge. The Connally statement does not hold water, for Tyler Kent was sentenced on the charge of stealing documents, which, if stolen at all, were stolen from the AMERICAN EMBASSY in AMERICAN EMBASSY CODE -- certainly no affair of the British Government at the time. That Government would indeed have arrested Churchill for secretly sending cables without passing them through censorship in wartime, cables which went behind the back of the then British Government, and in essence conspired for the downfall of that Government. Therefore, the British part in the case is entirely illegal or ultra-official and the crime, if any, was against the American Government only.

Kent's trial by a British Court therefore remains a complete traves—

The firstice and a theroughly illegal action. Consul General John

G. Erhardt, new Chief of Fereign Service Personnel in the State Department in Washington, was the only American observer allowed to be present in the Kent trial. He was placed under oath not to disclose any details of the hoaring. He has known Kent since the latter's beyhood. He told Mrs. Kent, after his return to this country, that "Tyler did nothing reprehensible, but merely was unwise in the way he went about doing it." Mrs. Kent saw Ambassador Kennedy after his resignation from his London post. She asked him if her son had been rightly accused of being a spit, He replied that there was no basis whatever for that suspicion. Walter Trohan, CHICAGO TRIBUNE correspondent, states that Kennedy told him: I am very much ashamed of the part I played in the Kent Case —— I lost my head."

In Jun and July, 1944, Mrs. Ann H. P. Kene (of 2112 Wyoming Ave... N. W., Washington, D. C.), the mother of Tyler Kent, sent a resume of her son's case to the delagates of both the Republican and Democratic Conventions. Upton Close, the radio commentator, gave the Kent Case nationwide publicity on several occasions. Newspapers featured it. Millions of Americans became sensitized to the presence in the New Deal closet of a Kent Case skeleton ranking in importance with the Pearl Harbor skeleton. Then, on September 2, 1944, the State Department issued a lengthy defense of its surrender of young Kent to British authorities. Mrs. Kent's reply to Secretary Hull (a copy of which was sent to every member of Congress) began as follows: "May I be permitted to say that the long release by the State Department on September 2 relative to Tyler Kent left entirely unanswered the point on which the American people demand an investigation; i.e., the existence or non-existence of secret pre-war agreements made by the President of the United States without 'the advice and consent of the Senate'". . "Very few people besides his mother are interested in Tyler Kent per se, But one hundred and thirty odd million Americans are vitally concerned to know whether or not it is true that in time of peace, one year before the Lend Lease Bill and other measures were put before the Senate, they had been planned 'between the American President and the British Navy head'." On September 5, 1944 ex-Ambassador Joseph P. Kennody also went to bat for the New Deal. Kennedy admitted, however, that copies of 1500 cablegrams had been found in Tyler Kent's room, but did not acknowledge the nature of the cablegrams. News of the Kennedy statement reached Kent in prison and the British Authorities permitted him to wire his mother on September 14, 1944: "Kennedy's statement false."

The latest chapter in this fantastic case occurred September 26, 1944. On that date the Washington, D. C. TIMES-HERALD headlined: "British Free Ramsay, Tyler Kent's Friend." With adequate pressure from back-home constituents upon Congressmen, the Kent Case seems sure to boil over as soon as Congress reconvenes. Why should an American citizen whose forebears fought in every American war be imprisoned abroad in outright denial of his diplomatic rights, when even his Parliamentary friend has been released?

Copyrighted 1944 by GERALD L. K. SMITH, POST OFFICE BOX 459, DETROIT 31, MICH.

Extra copies are available at the following rates:

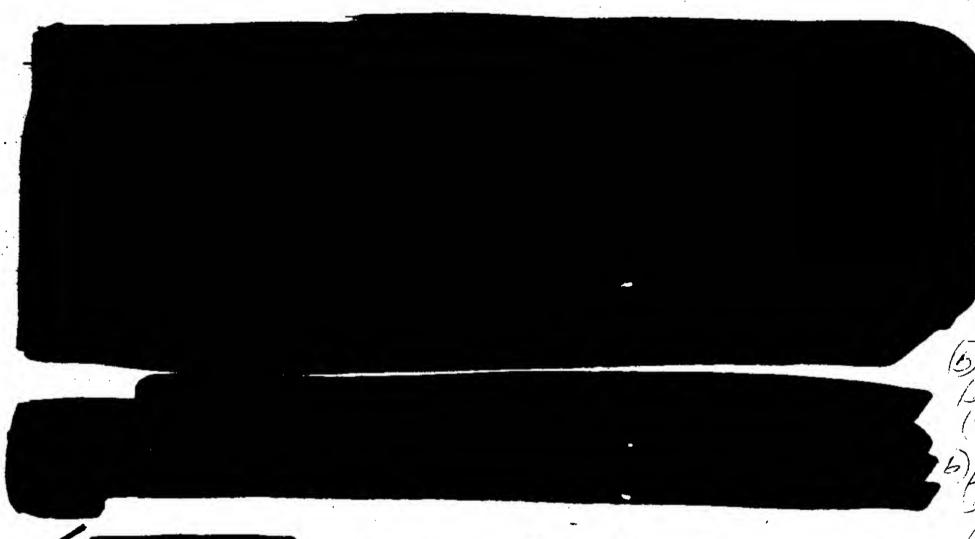
Per copy 252
Per hundred \$10.00
Per thousand \$100.00

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CASE CONSTRUCTED AND BALTIMORE, &	BATE WHEN	PERIOD FOR WHICH MAD	PRE NO. 105-1396
WASHINGTON, D. C. AU	MADE	6/27; 7/11,13/51	
TYLER CATEMOOD KENT			INTERNAL SECURITY - R
YNOPSIS OF FACTS:			LL INTOF
CURSIR AJM.			SEE REVERS
DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON.		- P - REQ. R	AY 2 9 1962
ST TAN		- P - REQ. R	FC'D 5-16-62 (9)-98 3
DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON.	D. C.	ANS BY:	AY 2 9 1962
DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON,		ANS BY:	ANY 2 9 1962 ANY 2 9 1962
DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON. PROVED AND COMPARDED: COPY IN FILE	D. C.	ANS BY:	AN NEDVED - 58

PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

137



advised confidentially that former Ambassador JOSEPH KENNEDY was alleged to have told testify before a Congressional committee under subpoena but otherwise would not talk about the matter.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is the photostatic copy of the publication by GERAID L. K. SMITH of the story of TYLER KENT.

- PRATITIVA -

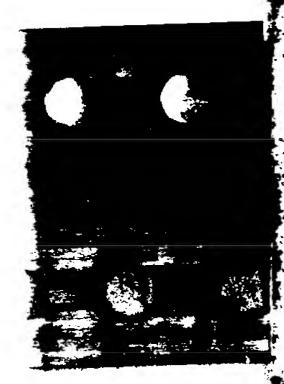
WFO 105-1396

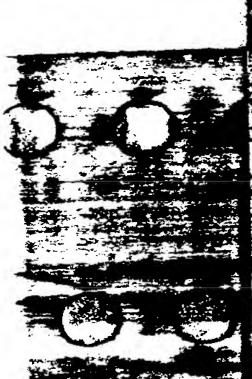
REFERENCE

Bureau letter dated June 15, 1951.

TYLER KENT

- The most sensational story of the century.
- Allegations in this manuscript based on numerous interviews with Mrs. Ann H. P. Kent, mother of Tyler Kent.
- A glimpse into the arena of International intrigue.





PUBLISHER'S NOTE: The following 24 persgraphs constitute a summary of the most transmissions where to come to my attention. If the allegations contained in this manuscript can be established in a court of justice, high efficials in both Britain and the United States should be prought to-book and dealt with summarily. It is the opinion of well-informed citizens, both in and out of Congress, that these allegations are correct. Whatever the case may be, they should be aired and all partice concerned should be called on to testify in a public court concerning these matters. The three called witnesses should be: Minston Caurchill, Tylor Kent, and Franklin Delicosovolte.

In London in May, 1940, a day or two after Winston Churchill became the King's Wirst Minister, a United States Embassy diplomatic code clork was arrested by the British authorities with the permission of -- and it may be at the instigation of -- the United States Ambassador to Britain, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy (see paragraphs 3 and 4 for the details of charge). Treaty protocol between United States and Britain requires that any accredited member of the diplomatic service of either nation shall have "diplomatic issumity" and be answerable only to the courts of justice of his own mation, Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy (whether acting on instructions from the State Supertness, or the President of the United States, or not) exceeded his official authority in turning over a member of the American Embassy to the British Court. Be thus illegally deprived this American citises, Tyler Kent, of his rights. Kent, if guilty of any charge, should have been sent to the United States, and charged before the proper court here by a proper official of the State Department. East was sentenced to seven years hard labor in British prisons. The State Department later claimed that Kent was first dismissed by Ambassador Essuedy, thus Icaing his rights. But such summary discharge is not permissible under State Department service Fules, and was either an illegal ruse or an excuse thought up later.

of even greater importance than the illegal treatment of this member of the United States Embassy, is the reason for it. The case was brought to trial in a British court in Ecomber, 1940, after an emergianed lapse of some than six menths. An English solicitor by the name of F. Brahamine and an English barrister, MauricelBealy, were retained by Tyler Lebt for his defense. The trial was held in secret, some stories about it got into the press. During Winston Churchill's first work in office, he had also espeed the arrest of about 600 prominent work in office, he had also espeed the arrest of about 600 prominent British subjects, anomalism Captain Archibald Rammay, a member the Minima of Commons. He was include the order the Defense of the Residual total for the Defense of the members of Farliament was semicored it a viciation of their rights under the Magne Darts.

The Piret chargo brought haning Tyler Bent had screething to do with transmission of information to the enemy. Here we run into the increases seem that the following the the war that had recountly broken out to trace you prize and recountly broken out between foliand, Britain, and France on the one hand, and Germany on the ither. We encounter the further interesting hint that the "enemy" to which information is said to have been divulged, was some other than the fusion, which at this time was also a neutral in the war between Germany in the Western European Allies, although not quite so neutral as war he prize the first the United States. These at this lime had a non-aggression trusty with coming.

All these matters, however, failed to concern the same when, through the efforts of the British sclicitor, F. Graham May, the prosecution chose to drop the charge of informing the enemy and change it to "larowny of confidential documents". Kont's London attorney declared: "The verdict was one of expediency and under outside instruction."

Tyler Kent was sentenced to seven years' accial imprisonment at Wandsworth Penitentiary. This means imprisoned with criminals rather than as a political prisoner. After a hunger strike which ended in a hospital cell, he was visited by a member of the United States Enbassy, in London, and shortly afterward transferred to an old monostery used as a political prison on the Isle of Wight, where he was known to be up to September 23, 1944. One-hundred and twenty other political prisoners, including Admiral Domville, a retired British Admiral, and many other prominent anti-Churchill Britishers were there imprisoned with him,

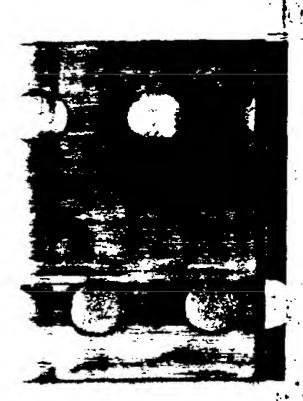
About a year after Tyler Kent was sentenced, some details of this estonishing case began to look out. Kent's father, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, had served twenty years in the Juited States Consular Service; his mether (Mrs. Ann E. P. Went, of 2112 Wyoning Avenue, W. V., Washington, D. C.) widowed, drow a War Department pension. The son, Tyler Kent, and entered the State Department Service as a clerk and had a record for brilliant service. The mother was apprehend to ecommicating with her sen during wartime through the State Department mail bag. Not until three weeks after Kent's arrost did his mother know, from the State Department, even the fact that communication with her son had ceased, and then all details were refused her. Leter Mrs. Kent learned through the British Embassy in Washington, D. C., that the sericusness of the case arose from the fact that It involved Winston Churchill himself. The appeals to the State Department for information con her son's case brought mostly rade rebuffs to this finb American mother of more than sixty years of age, who had, with her husband, served her country in many foreign lands. Assistant Secretary of State Breckspridge Long finally received Mrs. Kent, when she refused to leave the State Department without seeing someone. He subjected her to a torrent of angry words and concluded: When the British are through with your son, we will prosecute him to the limit of the law. Mrs. Eent asked: "Prosecuto him for what, Mr. Long!" The Assistant Secretary of State was able to say "for what."

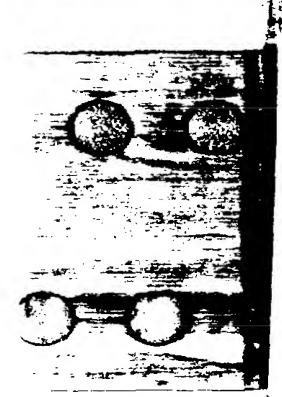
All that Tyler Kent and his mother -- and all interested Americans ask is that the young Embassy clark be brought home and properly sharged and tried under American law.

Immediately his improper act in turning this young man over to British jurisdiction and sending two Embassy secretaries -- one of them Rudch Schoenfeld -- to the English court to give supposititious testimony against him. Tyler Kent has told a friend who visited him in prison that Ambassader Kennedy had on one consion offered to procure his release on condition that young Kent would take oath that he would nover divulge the sentents of certain cablegrams coded and decoded through the previous winter. Kent said he refused the "bribe".

First intimations reached Mrs. Kent that there had been secret cables between Winsten Churchill and Franklin D.Rocsevelt in which Tyler Kent was a factor. These intimations were given to Mrs. Kent by Robert Sectt, a newspaperman formerly associated with the WASHINGTON POST and new a circulation man on the PITISBURGH GAZRITE. Sectt said, in effect that the cables had treated of the conduct of the war, including plans for Anglo-American cooperation, and specifically, the Lend Lease formula. He also said that promises of full support of British propaganda services were assured for Mr. Rocsevelt's third term campaign as soon as Winsten Churchill should supersede Prime Minister Chamberlain in office. Mr. Scott implied that Lenden and Washington newspapermen generally accepted the truth of the stories (this was in May, 1941), but fear of consequences provented attaching the information to its true source.

In July, 1941, Mrs. Kent sent a young man by the name of Otis T. Winge, a fermer classmate of her sen and a ppblic relations expert, to make what inquiries he could from the British Embassy as to the existence and nature of alleged surreptitious coded cables between Churcuill and Rossovelt which she suspected were connected with the imprisonant of her sen. Mr. Winge states that in the course of casual conversation with Mr. John J. Foster, First Secretary of the Embassy and Mr.





27.20 and 100 and 1

40 6

Stephonichilds of the Legal Depurtment and Press Relations Department of the Embolsy, he was told by them that the caples which Kent had coded and decoded at the instructions of Amhassador Kennedy, were sent between President Rosewelt and Winston Churchill, when the latter was still First Lord of the Admiralty. These two officials of the British Embassy added: "We did not want to try this case, but since his own Government and Ambassador insisted, there was nothing else to do." They also said: "His mother has been to see us and we hope she is satisfied, because publicity in this matter would be most embarrassing to both governments."

On Movember 11, 1941, about one year after the trial and sentencing of Kent, a revelation of the nature of his offense was made on the floor of the British House of Commons in a question put to the Government by Richard R. Stokes, M.P., Independent Laborite: "Cannot the Home Becretary shy whether any of these cablegrams or messages were sont by the Frime Minister (Winston Churchill) behind the back of the then Frime Minister (Nevillo Chamberlain)?" The answer of Home Secretary Morrison on the floor of Parliament was: "No information can properly be given out about confidential documents which were extracted from the American Embassy."

This extraordinary disclosure on the floor of the British House of Commons was almost -- but not quite -- successfully suppressed in the American press. Many editors regarded it as too shocking to use. One large newspaper referred it to legal counsel and was told that it might be libelous. However, in one early morning edition of the Washington, D. C., TIMES-HERALD, of November 12, 1941, Arthur Sears Henning wrote:

The understanding here is that not only cablegrams from Mr. Churchill to Mr. Roosevelt behind Chamberlain's back, but from Mr. Roosevelt to Mr. Churchill are involved. The White House in response to an inquiry yesterday professed to have no information on the subject.

The correspondence was supposed to have related to British and American policy regarding the European war. Among the questions touched upon are said to have been a more vigorous prosecution of the war than had been achieved by Mr. Chamberlain, and the possibilities of the United States taking an active part in support of Great Britain.

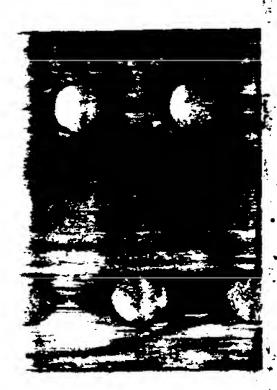
"According to one version, the device of Lend Lease legislation for, circumventing the United States Neutrality Law and the Johnson Act forbidding extension of credit to Britain as a war debt defaulter was discussed in this secret correspondence between the American Fresident and the British Mayy bead.

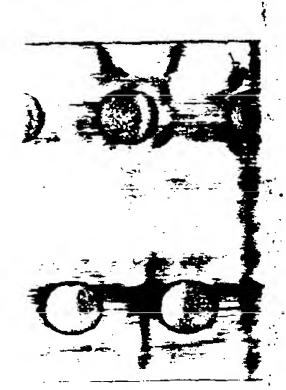
"Disclosure of the text of the cablegrams would establish whether Mr. Churchill invited, or Mr. Rossevelt made, any commitments of the United States Government to a policy of aiding Britain that was not contemplated by existing United States law.

From the outbreak of the war the Fresident had been under fire for permitting, if not encouraging, William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, and other American diplomats to encourage France and Poland to get into the war with promises of American support.

The correspondence between Mr. Churchill and the President passed through the American Embassy in London. Tyler Kent, clerk in the Embassy, made copies of the Churchill and Roosevelt cablegrams and showed them to Captain Archibald Ramsay, a member of the House of Commons.

"The leak of the correspondence soon became known and the responsibility therefore was traced to young Kent. The Vengeance of the British and American Governments for this breach of trust was swift and cortain.





- 4 -

"Joseph P. Kennedy, then American Ambassador to Great...
Britain, discharged Kent, and the British Government immediately arrosted him on charges of espionage. After Kent had been held in jail for some time he was given a trial. The espionage charges fell flat, but he finally was convicted of larceny of government documents and sentenced to seven years in prison, where he now is.

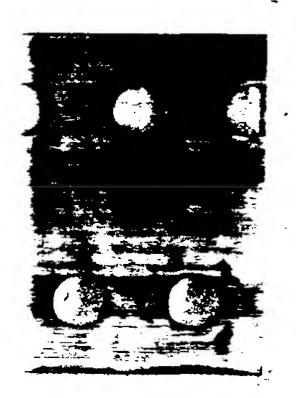
"Captain Ramsay, who had been shown or given copies of the correspondence, was placed under detention under the Defense of the Realm Act."

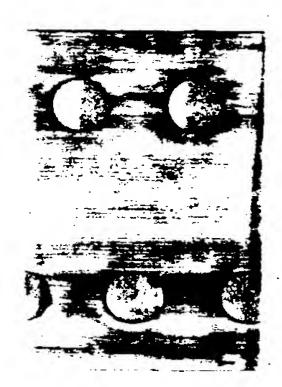
In mid-summer of 1941, after receipt of the information from the British Embassy in Washington through Mr. Wingo, Mrs. Kent sought a passport from the United States State Department to go to England. This was denied her. Mrs. Kent thon prevailed upon a newspaperman with Baltimore connections, Mr. Inn Ross WacFarlane, (since heard in the early menths of 1944 as a news analyst on Station WITH, Baltimore, Natyland) to go to England for her. Mrs. Kent financed his trip on condition that MacFarlane would interview the English Soliciter who defended Kont, and would do his best to interview Kent himself in prison on the Isle of Wight. MacParlane reached England by the Atlantic Clipper in March, 1942. Upon his roturn from England, MacFarlane reported to Mrs. Kent that he had been able to accomplish all of these assignments. He say Kent on the Isle of Wight. Kent told him that the assignment of handling the surreptitious cables projed upon his mind and conscience. The oath, taken by all Foreign Service Clerks, is: "I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enomies, foreign and domestic, etc."

Kent considered that the assignment forced him to violate his outh, since he was the accredited public servant of a State Department charged by Congress, at this time, with preserving the neutrality of the United States. He asked for a transfer from the Embassy in London. His request was refused. He then made photostatic copies of the cables passing through his hands and hid them in his room. Kent grev desperate ever the direction the correspondence was taking, since obviously the President was committing the United States to war without authorization of Congress or even the knowledge of the actual government of Britain at that time. Yet at this very time President Rossovelt was pledging the voters of the United States that their soms would not be sent into foreign war. Tyler Kent then took the step of divulging the cables to Churchill's most active political opponent in Parliament, the loader of the Right Club, Captain Archibald Ramsay. The conspiracy was secretly discussed among Rightists and anti-Churchill circles in Britain. On May 10, 1940, owing to the illness of Neville Chamberlain, the ambitions of Winston Churchill were suddonly realised. Churchill received the government from Chamberlain and immediately thereafter the British Rammay and the American Kent were soisod and jailed.

MacFarlano reported that Kent told him that the exchange of cables began in October, 1939. Churchill was then First Lord of the Adbegan in October, 1777. The first message was from Churchill. Kent gave its content to MacFarlane as the following: (General Sense rather than exact quote.) "I am half American and the natural person work with you. We evidently see eye to eye. If I could become Prime Minister of Britain we could control the world." After this first cable, a for weeks elapsed, then President Rossevelt cabled back for more details of Mr. Churchill's plan. Thereafter, messages passed at rapid intervals betwoon Churchill and the President, sometimes several in one day, throughout the winter of 1939 and 1940, the period of the "phony war" Many were long letters, which Kent was required to code and decode. Mac-Farlane reported that Kent told him the substance of these messages concorned such subjects as the matter of the transfer of 50 destroyers, the methods to be used to induce Congress to pass the Lend Lease Bill, and stratogy to be used to bring about the repeal of the American Neutrality

An unexpected corresponding of some of the substance of the cables yes reported by Mr. Wingo after conversation with Mr. John Cowles.





743 F OU -5- 9.

I will kill it at once by denying it."

There has been much whispering in both the Administration and anti-Administration circles that the Russian Secret Police has copies of Kent's photostatic copies of the cables, or at least has their texts.

before Kent's transfer from Moscow to London he had been reproved by Russian authorities for his criticism of Soviet methods and Communism, and was a man who naturally would have been under surveillance by the Soviet Secret Service in England.

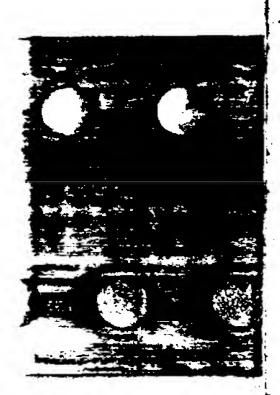
The friends of Tyler Kent suggest that the Russian Secret Service might have procured the Churchill-Rosevelt cables either photostatically or textually by entering Kent's room during his absence. It is also possible that Russian spies procured the cables in the English court room where, on demand of the barrister, the cables were exhibited.

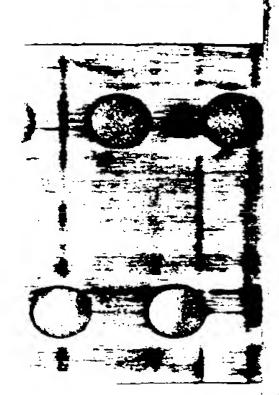
But the manner in which the Soviet Government gained possession of the cables is immaterial. The fact of such possession has been substantiated by Colonel A. O. McGuire, an attorney, Southern Building, Washington, D. C. It puts the Soviet Government in a position to use the improper interchange between the now head of the British Government and the President of the United States in such manner and at such time as might best suit the policy of Moscow. Widespread rumor has it that Stalin used possession of these cables at Teheran to blackmail Roosewelt into consenting to the Soviet absorption of Finland and other small European states.

Ian Ross MacFarlane returned to America by plane in September, 1943, landing in Newfoundland and continuing to New York by boat. With him on plane and boat was a free-lance writer, John Bryan Oven, usually known as John Bryan, grandson of William Jennings Bryan and son of our Minister to Denmark, Ruth Bryan Rhode. John Bryan had interested himself strongly in the Kent Case and the position of the Right Club members in England, and had openly criticised both the British and American governments. He had been imprisoned for six months in London and released just in time to return on the plane with MacParlane. He had been expelled from England with ten shillings and it was Mrs. Kent's money, furmished by MacFarlane, which brought him back to the United States. He took a room in Greenwich Village, New York City, and began discussing the Kent Case froely and with vehemence. On January 2, 1944, he was. found dead in his room. The circumstances, as placed in the police records of the New York City Police, remain contradictory and mysterious. Binco this incident -- or accident -- MacFarlane has indicated a desire to disassociate himself from the case, or mention of the case, giving as his reason a fear for the personal safety of Tyler Kent.

During the week of July 4, 1944, Mrs. Kent received a letter from England transmitting information that her barrister, Mr. May, being aware that British sutherities might be considering the release of Tyler Kent from prison, had applied for a cancellation of the deportation order which has stood over Kent's head since his imprisonment. Mr. May stated his belief that it would be unwise for Kent, for reasons of bodily safety, to re-enter American jurisdiction or leave British jurisdiction until the government in the United States becomes more friendly toward his client.

The details of this extraordinary affair in real life were whisperod to a larger and larger number of persons in the newspaper world, in Congress, and other circles. They remained unknown to the larger Amorican and British publics until June 15, 1944, when questioning and debate broke out in the British House of Commons concerning the right of the Government to continue the imprisonment for four years without trial of a member of the British Parliament, namely, Captain Archibald Rameay. The same members of Parliament, who had raised the question on the same floor back on November 11, 1941, participated. This time there was a much greater response. Additional members from the three parties on the floor of the House of Commons -- Laborite, Conservative and Liberal -all participated. The same Home Minister, Herbert Worrison, was questioned as to whether or not he was exceeding his authority in continuing to deprive Captain Rammay of the privilege of representing his constituency in Parliament and to deprive that constituency of its representation morely to cover an exchange of correspondence between the now head of the British Empire and the head of a foreign state, which, however irrogular at the time, could no longer be interpreted as having to be suppressed in the interests of Britain's war effort.





U

A few days after this extended debate, Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of War Production in the British Cabinet, said in a speech that America had provoked the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. This statement was challenged by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and Mr. Lyttelton tempered his statement without denying its sense.

In February, 1944, Mrs. Kent had taken a chance and sent her son 200 reprint of the Henning article in the Washington, D. C., TIMES-HERALD of Movember 12, 1941, asking the prison authorities to give it to him. They did and he acknowledged its receipt. Mrs. Kent at once wrote back asking him to comment on its contents, paying especial attention to paragraph 5 which related, in effect, that Rossevelt and Churchill had planned Lend Lease by cablegram a year before the American people ever heard of it.

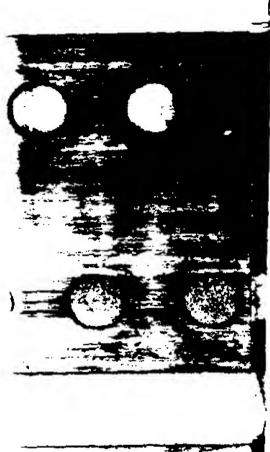
On May 15, 1944, Mrs. Kent received a cable signed by her son, Tyler Kent, from prison, reading: "Newspaper story essentially true." A few days later she received a lengthy letter from her son confirming the original story about the Churchill-Rocsevelt cablegrams published in November, 1941. Beginning June 17, 1944, the long story reached the American press, on the disclosures made in the British House of Commons. The most complete story came through the CHICAGO TRIBUNE Foreign Service, signed by Larry Rue. All of these items passed through British censorship, which is controlled by the Churchill government, indicating that the Government no longer feels obligated to conceal the circumstances of the interchange between Churchill and Rocsevelt which arranged for the abandonment of its neutrality by the United States.

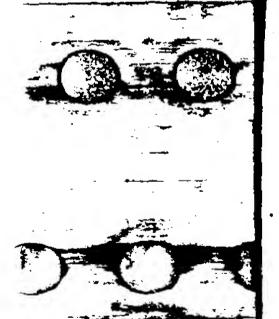
Obviously the disclosures of the Kent Case cables can only label Mr. Churchill as clever, even though irregular and capticus toward a superior. But they seigmatize the President of the United States as having proceeded in entire disregard of the Constitutional procedure to which he is sworn by eath of office.

The disclesures from England on the Kent Case were, brought out on the floors of the United States Senate and House of Representatives on the afternoon of June 19, 1944, and on several successive days. A debate between Senator Henrik Shipstead, Senator Tom Connally, Senator Burton K. Whooler, and a number of others over the Kent Caso occupies several pages in the Congressional Record of June 19. Senator Wheeler related that long ago he had asked Secretary Hull in writing how an American Embassy member could be tried in a secret British Court for stealing papers that wont through the Amorican Embassy. The State Department sent a special representative to mollify Senator Wheeler. The State Department's wish was to hush up the matter. Senator Connally, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and Administration Floor Leader, had to rush to a telephone to call up the State Department to find out how to answer the charges of Senator Shipeterd. Thereupon, Connally claimed that the United States Government had waived Tyler Kent's diplomatic immunity and that he was then prosecuted under British Law. But Senator Connally did not make clear the charge. The Connally statement does not held water, for Tyler Kent was sentenced on the charge of stealing drouments, which, if stolen at all, were stelen from the AMERICAN EMBASSY in AMERICAN EMBASSY CODE -- certainly no affair of the British Government at the time. That Government would indeed have arrested Churchill for socratly sanding cables without passing them through consorship in wartime, cables which went behind the back of the then British Government, and in essence conspired for the downfall of that Government. Therefore, the British part in the case is entirely illegal or ultra-official and the crime, if any, was against the American Government only.

Kent's trial by a British Court therefore remains a complete traves—

Ty of justice and a theroughly illegal action. Consul General John
G. Erhardt, new Chief of Foreign Service Personnel in the State Department in Mashington, was the only American observer allowed to be present in the Kent trial. He was placed under eath not to disclose any details of the hearing. He has known Kent since the latter's beylood. He told Mrs. Kent, after his return to this country, that "Tyler did northing reprohensible, but merely was unwise in the way he went about doing it." Mrs. Kent saw Ambassador Kennedy after his resignation from his Londen post. She asked him if her son had been rightly accused of being a spy. He replied that there was no basis whatever for that suspicion. Walter Troban, CHIGAGO TRIBUME correspondent, states that Kennedy told him: "Nam very much ashamed of the part I played in the Kent Case — I lost my head."





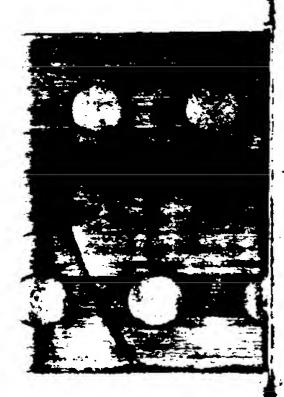
(45

In June and July, 1944, Mrs. Ann E. P. Kent (of 2112 Wroming Ave., 73 N. W., Washington, D. C.), the mother of Tyler Kent, sent a resume of her son's case to the delagates of both the Republican and Democratic Conventions. Upton Close, the radio commentator, gave the Kent Case nationwide publicity on several occasions. Newspapers featured it. Millions of Americans became sensitized to the presence in the New Deal closet of a Kent Case skeleton ranking in importance with the Pearl Harbor skeleton. Then, on September 2, 1944, the State Department issued a lengthy defense of its surrender of young Kent to British authorities. His. Kent's reply to Secretary Hull (a copy of which was sent to every member of Congress) began as follows: "May I be permitted to say that the long release by the State Department on September 2 relative to Tyler Kent left entirely unanswered the point on which the American people demend an investigation; i.e., the existence or non-existence of secret pre-war agreements made by the President of the United States without 'the advice and consent of the Senate's. . "Very few people besides his mother are interested in Tyler Kent per se. But one hundred and thirty odd million Americans are vitally concerned to know whether or not it is true that in time of peace, one year before the Lend Lease Bill and other measures were put before the Senate, they had been planned 'between the American President and the British Mavy head'." On September 5, 1944 ex Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy also went to bet for the Now Deal. Kennedy admitted, however, that sopies of 1500 cablegrams had been found in Tyler Kent's room, but did not acknowledge the nature of the cablegrams. News of the Kennedy statement reached Kent in prison and the British Authorities pormitted him to wire his mother on September 14, 1944: "Kennedy's statement false,

The latest chapter in this fantastic case occurred September 26, 24, 1944. On that date the Washington, D. C. TIMES-HERALD headlined: British Free Ramsay, Tyler Kent's Friend." With adequate pressure from back-home constituents upon Congressmen, the Kent Case seems sure to boil over as soon as Congress reconvenes. Why should an American citizen whose forebears fought in every American war be imprisoned abroad in outright denial of his diplomatic rights, when even his Parliamentary friend has been released?

Sopyrighted 1944 by GERALD L. E. SMITH, FOST OFFICE BOX 459, DETROIT 31, MICH. .

For hundred \$10.00 For thousand \$100.00



UNITED STATES GOVE - TIENT emorandum

TO

Mr. Belmont

DATE:

5/25/63

FROM

SUBJECT:

TYLER GATEWOOD KENT

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIAN

REGISTRATION ACT

Tolson

Belmont

Casper Callahon

Sullivan Tavel . Trotter

Tele, Room

Late Friday afternoon, May 24, 1963, Assistant Attorney General John Douglas of the Civil Division stopped by the office and referred to the pending libel suit which has been filed by subject against former Ambassador Joseph Kennedy. Mr. Douglas stated that following the filing of this libel suit in the State Court of Florida early in April, 1963, the Civil Division reviewed this matter for the purpose of determining whether the suit should be defended by the Department of Justice. The Justice Department would have defended the suit if it had arisen out of official action taken by Mr. Kennedy in connection with his position as United States Ambassador. Civil Division concluded, however, that the libel suit had no relationship to Mr. Kennedy's position as Ambassador. It would therefore be inappropriate for the Justice Department to act as defense counsel.

Kr. Douglas indicated that thereafter, Ambassador Kennedy arranged to have the suit defended by one of his private attorneys, William Payton Marron of New York.

Mr. Douglas stated that Attorney Marron is in the process. of securing the necessary evidence to defend the suit, and in this ... connection has learned that a former United States foreign officer a by the name Gowen had testified in the original prosecution of Kent in England for violation of the British Official Secrets Act, in 1940. Pertinent testimony on the part of this witness is said. to relate to two telegrams which Kent had in his possession. telegrams were between former President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill. To support the testimony of the U. S. foreign officer, it was desired that pertinent pages of the transcript of the original Kent trial be utilized in current proceedings. 27850-

REC 14

1 - Mr. Sullivan

- Mr. Branigan

- Mr. Lenihan

CAB:dlr

5 MAY 28 1963

ાગે63

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont Re: Tyler Gatewood Kent

Mr. Douglas stated that he was referring Attorney Marron to the State Department since that Department will have to authorize any testimony by one of its former officers. Mr. Douglas stated that since the State Department originally furnished a copy of the transcript of the Kent trial to the FBI, he wanted to know what interest, if any, we might have in connection with Marron's efforts to make use of the transcript.

After checking, I advised Mr. Douglas that, as the Department file will show, the British initially furnished the trial transcript to the State Department with definite restrictions as to its use. Mr. Douglas readily agreed that this was an issue which Attorney Marron would have to resolve directly with the State Department. Mr. Douglas said he would inform Marron that he take up with the State Department not only the matter of the testimony of the former State Department official, but also the question as to what, if any, use can be made of the trial transcript.

To be the

HE TOLD HILL

CERMANY, in the early days of the war, knew the exact strength of our fighting forces, their dispositions, our inventory of war materials, our prospective war production and our strategic plans—through

TYLER-KENT, a code clerk at the United States Embassy in London.

Last night, for the first time the full story of the activities of this traitor—now serving seven years' penal servitude in a British Jail—was revealed by

MR. JOSEPH KENNEDY, American Ambassador at the time

Mr. Kennedy said: "In the period after Britain had declared war Mr. Churchill was very complete in revealing to me, and through me to Mr. Roosevelt, Britain's unpreparedness.

"Mr. Churchill and other high British officials gave me the whole picture-figures on Britain's land, sea and air forces, the disposition of British units every where, Britain's home inventory of war materials, her prospective war production, and the fundamentals of Britain's strategic plans.

Terrible Damage

Week by week these were for warded to Mr. Roosevelt in an 'unbreakable' code.

"We had to assume that week by week this same data went to Berlin via Kent.

"As a code clerk Kent had the unbreakable code book at his elbow and that is what did terrible damage."

Mr. Kennedy disclosed that because of Kent's arrest America's diplomatic commuincations throughout the world were blacked out in the weeks before the fall of France.

The black-out lasted from two to six weeks, until couriers had reached the embassies with new codes.

Kent transmitted his information via Italy and Mr. Kennedy said that Italy might have been ordered to stay out of the war for 14 months because of her usefulness to Germany as a transmission channel for information.

Beans Spilled

He emphasised that Italy did not go to war until after Kent's arrest.

Scotland Yard found copies of 1,500 documents locked in a strong box in Kent's rooms.

"The beans were spilled" when the Italian Embassy telephoned Kent's rooms while Scotland Yard men and United States Embassy officials were there.

If America had been at war, Mr. Kennedy added, he would have recommended that Kent be sent back to America to be shot.

Mr. Kennedy waived diplomatic dimmunity with the approval of the State Department and turned Kent over to the British authorities.-Reuter.

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

AMERICAN EMBASSY

LONDON, ENGLAND

INDEXED

SEP 21 1944

Ł,

CAPITOL STUFF

By JOHN O'DONNELL

Churchill has been repudiated by his fellow subjects of Great Britain, and the war is over and censorship is ended, there is no reason why the American people shouldn't have all the facts about two tremendously important facts in our country.

First, from the standpoint of time, is the case of Tyler Kent—the young U. S. State Department career man still serving his time in a British jail following his wartime secret trial in London.

Kent was tossed into an Isle of Wight hoosegow after our U.S. Ambassador to London, Joseph P. Kennedy, had been instructed by Roosevelt and former Secretary of State Cordell Hull to waive Kent's diplomatic immunity (to which he was entitled) and have him tried in secret in order to suppress the secret messages passed between Roosevelt and Churchill, which Kent had decoded as a part of his State Department job.

And second—second only because of timing—is the story of Pearl Harbor which Roosevelt and his associates furiously (and successfully) managed to hush.

This yarn is going to break, come hell or high water.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN is willing to have the facts laid on the line. Importantly, one of Truman's good friends and a former Senate colleague for whom he has the highest regard, Michigan's Republican Ferguson, will carry the ball in the forthcoming smash at the Roosevelt secrecy wall,

This is the wall of secrecy, thrown up around the whole Pearl Harbor story since the hour of the Jap victory—2 wall of secrecy which was strong enough to prevent the now retired Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Roberts from getting the complete and frank testimony from army and navy officers in Hawaii who wished to tell the investigator for their country what really happened and why—but were gagged by White House and State Department wartime instructions.

The case of young Kent is particularly important, even more so than Pearl Harbor, perhaps, if the allegations concerning Roosevelt-Churchill secret messages turn out to be true.

If true, Franklin Delano Roosevelt will be marked down in history ias a colossal liar who deliberately deceived and betrayed his nation by telling his fellow citizens that his international policy was to keep this country out of any European war, while at the same time he secretly connived to create a new government in Britain headed by war-loving Churchill after ditching the peace-loving Chamberlain, all under Roosevelt promises that he could finally swing this nation into belligerency, despite the wishes of Congress or the majority of the voters.

18.6 SEP 7 1833 117

165-27850-A 8' SEP 4 1945

This is a clipping from page 16 of the TIMES-HEARLD

Date 8-17-45

Clipped at the Seat of Government

THE facts of the Tyler Kent case are these:

The young man, whose father before him had been a State Department career official, was in charge of the code room in our London Embassy back in September 1939, when Prime Minister Chamberlain proclaimed to the House of Commons that His Majesty's government had decided to declare war on Germany and hoped that they could persuade France to follow suit.

Then came the days of the phoney war and F.D.R. was becoming restless in Washington because he didn't think Chamberlain was pressing the attack on Germany.

In fact, there were certain telephone conversations between Roesevelt in Washington and American Ambassadors Bullitt in Paris and Kennedy in London in which F.D.R. bluntly observed, "Can't you put some iron in Chamberlain's backbone?"

Then came the Roosevelt coded messages to Chamberlain's lieutenant, one Winston S. Churchill, then a member of the Chamberlain government.

Young Kent got the secret Roosevelt-Churchill messages as a part of his regular job. In the phony war months of '39-'40 he copied them, decided to quit the State Department service and return to Washington and place them before the Senate and House Committees on Foreign Affairs.

Then came the overturn of the British cabinet, the harassed and ailing Chamberlain was tossed out. Churchill became Prime Minister. Kent was grabbed by British security police from Scotland Yard.

Roosevelt and Hull told Kennedy that they didn't want Kent tried in this country where his defense might "create disunity" and that it was O.K. by us to have American Citizen Kent of a neutral America tried under the secrecy of wartime star chamber sessions with the public barred, all evidence impounded and testimony of witnesses suppressed.

UPSHOT of it all was that State Department Employe Tyler Kent received a seven years' sentence from the British court in May 1940.

According to former Ambassador Kennedy, Kent had copied some 1,500 code messages exchanged between Roosevelt and the then ambitious Churchill, who in 1939 was eagerly awaiting the day to ditch Chamberlain and get the Prime Minister's job.

Latest cables from Britain say that Kent will be released from his Isle of Wight confinement October 1 and be deported to the United States.

American counsel for Kent started a move to halt the deportation proceeding—on the astounding grounds that the State Department would seek to re-arrest him on similar charges in order to prevent him from making public his knowledge of the Roosevelt-Churchill messages.

This legal move has now been dropped. Meanwhile, British authorities have reported that because of the shipping situation due to return of U. S. service personnel it may be impossible to deport Kent to his homeland "for months."

" sour allly

Kuit Charges Cn Return Home

By NEAL PATTERSON and DAVID CHARNAY

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (NY News) Tyler Kent, former code clerk in the American Embassy at London who overnight became the central figure in the greatest Anglo-American espionage mystery of World War II, came home from five years in a British jail yesterday to hurl charges of falsehood at "is erstwhile chief, former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy.

Kent, whose friends have harged he was railroaded to prison to forestall his exposure of alleged secret pledges exchanged between President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, before America was drawn into the var-also virtually assured himself of an early seat before a congressional investigating committee.

Willing to Testify

On a Hoboken pier, soon after accarking from the British relighter Silver Oak, Kent deared he could give information o the committee now sifting the Pearl Harbor disaster, "Not as to he Pearl Harbor phase, but as gards America's entry into

He said he was willing to testify fore that committee or any hier proper authority, but that he didn't know a Republican reuest already had been made to all him.

To more than 40 newspapermen e 34-year-old excareer diplomat amitted that embassy papers ad been found in his London partment, but avoided comment n former Ambassador Kennedy's atement that they totaled 1,500.

"There were some documents in v apartment," was how Kent at it. "I don't wish to reveal eir contents at this time. They cre related to embassy matters."

ennedy 'Inventions'

"Is it true," reporters asked, nat the information you were eutral Italian Embassy and by Liomatic pouch to Rome and to Berlin?"

That's pure invention by Mr. ennedy. I don't know whether by information reached Rome or

Q.—Is it true there was a phone il from the Italian Embassy to ur apartment while Scotland ard agents were searching it? A.-That's pure invention by

Kennedy.

Q .-- What about the charge that ced to microfilm by a German

A.—Nothing of that nature was rged by the British. It was a re invention of Mr. Kennedy.

rrics Questions

the Official Secrets Act.

Miss Wolkoff is still serving a year term.

Asked if he himself was guilty violating that statute, Kent :bsile

"I wanted to inform the Senate. considered that the documents ntained information the Senate ould have, relating to foreign lations.'

Q. Did you have any right to we those documents in your on?—A. Under ordinary eir-



Tyler Kent Home-After Five Years in, British Prison

Tyler Kent, former clerk in the U.S. Embassy in London, who spent five years in a British jail for the alleged theft of secret correspondence, is greeted by his mother in Hoboken, N. J. He arrived on the British freighter Silver Oak vesterday. Kent said he took the documents for the purpose of relaying the information to the U.S. Senate.

cently announced that no charges: are pending against him here.

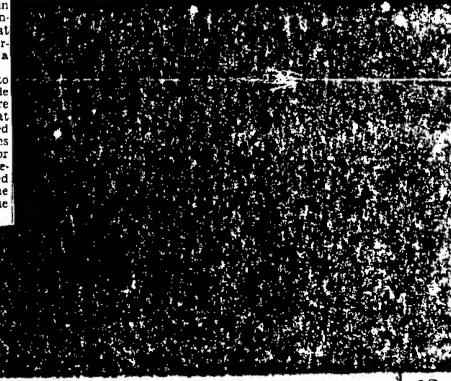
He was warmly greeted at the pier by his mother, Mrs. Anna H. P. Kent, of Washington, widow of a career diplomat. Mrs. Kent, who king home went to the then last saw her son in 1940, has battled unceasingly for his release.

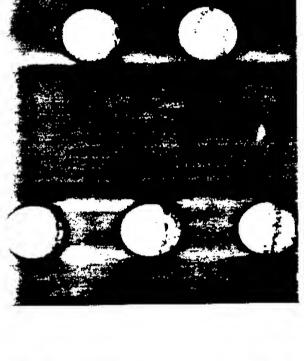
She was accompanied by a family friend, Charles Parsons, of Kennebunk, Me., and two private detectives, former Lts. John Shields and Edward Moran of the New York police. Five Hoboken police provided a further escort.

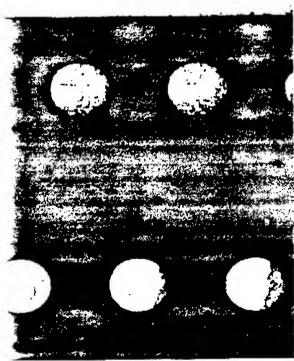
Kennedy Challenges Kent to Speak Out

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 (CTPS). o of your decoded messages Joseph P. Kennedy, former amich were left by Anna Wolkoff, bassador to Britain, today chal-White Russian, were found in lenged Tyler Kent, former clerk nearby photographic studio in the United States embassy in here they allegedly had been re- London, to make public any in formation he may have that would be of interest to the American people. Kennedy is here on a business trip.

"If Kent really has anything to say that would interest the people of the United States, and if there Kent said he had known Miss is any truth to his contention that lkoff, operator of an exclusive his arrest in England prevented andon dress shop and the daugh. him from making any disclosures of a former Czarist admiral, there, then now is the time for about six months before their him to speak out, because the reest. He parried questions as to strictions that he alleges existed s friendship with the girl, who certainly do not exist now that he 's convicted with him of violat. is back in the United States," the former ambassador said.









2	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
×	Deleted under exemption(s) (6)(1), (6)(7)(2) with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
X	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: $65 - 3287/\cdot /84$

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ



16	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.				
\boxtimes	Deleted under exemption(s) (b(1)(b(1)(b)) with no segregable material available for release to you.				
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.				
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.				
	Documents originated vith another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.				
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).				
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):				
	For your information:				
y	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: $65-34048-1-65-39058-4773-99194$				

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ H



2	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
	Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
2	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be educed by the FPL on the traceasant of this information following our consultation with the other george (ies).
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ